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ARCHDUKE JOSEPH ASKS RECOGNITION OF NEW CABINET

Hungarian Governor Addresses Communication to President of the Peace Conference Telling Also Aim of Administration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Archduke Joseph has addressed a communication to Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, regarding the circumstances attending the accession of the new Hungarian Administration, and requesting the benevolent support of the entente and the recognition of his government. The next aim of the Administration now, he states, is the speediest possible convocation of the National Assembly, so that it may constitutionally decide the form of the State. Until then its program is the complete overthrow of bolshevism and the restoration of order.

The archduke has also telegraphed a request for permission to send two Hungarian delegates to the Peace Conference, and the Supreme Council will consider the matter tomorrow. It is regarded as unlikely that the delegates will be received until it is certain that the new government is really representative of the Hungarian people and offers some hope of stability.

Meanwhile reports from the allied representatives in Budapest regarding the attitude of the Rumanians indicate that the latter show no sign of willingness to comply with the instructions of the Peace Conference. Herbert C. Hoover, as director-general of relief in Europe, has now himself left for Budapest to investigate personally the situation in Hungary.

Question of Relief to Rumania

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Saturday).—With reference to the American threat to stop the supplies to Rumania, the Rumanian delegation in Paris states that the American Relief Commission has sent no foodstuffs to Rumania for seven months. In Peace Conference circles generally the threat is considered likely to carry less weight with Rumania than it would have done earlier in the year, since the fresh Rumanian harvest is now available.

Reports of Excesses Called Untrue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday).—A Bucharest message transmits a semi-official Rumanian statement that the reports of excesses by the Rumanian troops in Hungary are inventions of the German press and of bolshevik agents. In an interview with a Swiss press representative General Maidarescu, commanding the Rumanian troops in Budapest, declared that the Rumanian soldier had just acquired a fresh claim to the gratitude of the civilized world, and it would have been all up with Europe had he, too, failed.

The Rumanians' intention in coming to Budapest, he said, was solely to put out a blaze threatening central Europe, and Rumania in particular, and they had no idea of remaining longer than was necessary for the Rumanian people to be able to give them a government worthy of their confidence and that of their allies. They desired to live on good terms with the Hungarian people, he added, and would demand of them only what was justly their due.

Congratulatory Messages Received

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday).—A Budapest message, dated Friday, states that Archduke Joseph is receiving congratulatory messages from all classes of society in Hungary and also received on Friday numerous deputations, including one from the National Industrial Association which waited on him for a similar purpose. A further message states that the archduke and the Premier have visited the Food Ministry and warned the officials against indulgence in religious intolerance, manifestations of which have occurred. The officials' spokesman replied that such action was directed exclusively against the upholders of bolshevism with whom the officials were unwilling to continue work.

Monarchy in Hungary Favored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday).—A Vienna message states that the movement for the reestablishment of a monarchy in Hungary is steadily gaining ground both in Budapest and in the provinces, and it is considered practically assured that the forthcoming Hungarian National Assembly will show a majority in favor of electing Archduke Joseph as King. At present the latter styles himself Governor of the State. The message adds that the formation of a coalition government is improbable, as the Social Democrats refuse to take office, but the Archduke may possibly proclaim a military dictatorship.

A Budapest message describing how the coup d'etat was effected, states that certain organizations and officials of ministries having conferred on the country's deplorable condition, dispatched a deputation to the village where the Archduke resided and asked him to save the country from destruc-

tion. He accordingly went immediately to Budapest where he conferred with all the allied missions and decided upon a line of conduct after negotiations which lasted the entire day. The former state police assembled almost to a man when called upon and these with a body of 8000 volunteers called on the Beidel Cabinet to resign, and arrested its members, who were, however, soon released.

The message states that the change was effected in the greatest order and that all heads of the allied missions promised the new Administration warm support. Meanwhile the Magyar groups in Szeged, Vienna and Graz were invited to Budapest. Further messages state that when it becomes clear from what parties a satisfactory government can be formed and whether a coalition with the Socialists is possible, the present provisional Administration will be formed.

DEBATE ON TREATY TO BE CONTINUED

United States Senators Hope Agreement on Reservations Will Hasten the Decision— Colonel House to Be Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following a week in which the high cost of living and the railroad problems obscured other issues, the treaty of peace with Germany, including the League of Nations covenant, will occupy the center of the stage again today. Plans of Republican leaders of the Senate are assuming more definite form round concrete reservations. These plans, Administration leaders hope, will bring the treaty much closer to final ratification. President Wilson will send to the Foreign Relations Committee a reply to the series of questions sent to the White House asking information regarding the negotiation of the treaty, including specific information on some of its features.

The committee and the Senate asked for reports of all the Peace Conference proceedings at which the League of Nations was discussed, a copy of the so-called "American plan" for a league, and copies of all secret treaties negotiated during the war and all treaties that have a bearing on the Shantung settlement. The White House has announced that the President, after looking through the documents he brought back from Paris, finds that he has not all of the information demanded by the Senate and the Foreign Relations Committee, but that he will send to the committee all of the documents that are available.

Colonel House to Be Summoned

Republican members of the committee were frankly dissatisfied with what they allege to have been the lack of information of what really transpired at Paris exhibited by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, when he was before the committee last week. To seek more information, the committee will summon Col. E. M. House, the President's confidential adviser and one of the peace commissioners. Colonel House is still in Paris, and Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the committee and the majority leader of the Senate, will send a cable to him requesting his appearance before the committee. It is the belief of the committee that Colonel House had more confidential information of inside maneuvers at Versailles than any other delegate with the exception of the "big four."

Senator Lodge and the other Republican leaders of the treaty opposition in the Senate regard the presidential announcement in the light of a refusal to transmit the information they have asked for. When the package is received from the White House, its contents will be carefully inspected, and if the American plan for a league and the letter of protest on Shantung that was sent to the President at Paris by Secretary Lansing, General Bliss and Henry White are not included among the documents, the fight between the committee and the President over the information the committee has been trying to obtain for a month, will be renewed.

Senator Lodge to Speak

Senator Lodge will hold the center of the stage in the debate on the treaty in the Senate this week. The leader of the opposition will deliver his first address on the whole treaty on Tuesday.

The group of "middle ground" Republican senators, with whom the Democrats are trying to arrange a compromise calling for mild reservations in order to hasten the ratification, will resume their conferences during the week, when S. P. Spencer, Republican, Senator from Missouri, who went to his home State last week to ascertain what the sentiment of his constituents is toward the treaty and the League of Nations, returns to Washington.

The efforts to effect a compromise have been fruitless so far, however, because of a fundamental difference regarding the method by which the reservations should be made that has arisen between the Democrats and the mild Republican reservationists. The Republicans have made a united demand that the reservations be embodied in the resolution of ratification, in order to make them binding upon the other nations, while the Democrats are fighting to have them incorporated in a separate resolution, to be adopted after the resolution of ratification.

CHINA BUSY WITH INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Lu Cheng-hsiang Expresses Confidence in China's Ability to Solve Own Problems—Prospective Sources of Revenue

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LONDON, England (Sunday).—His Excellency Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday on returning to the Carlton Hotel, after being presented to King George at Buckingham Palace, and talked with him of the progress of constitutional government in China and of his sincere belief in China's ability to run her own affairs, with some sympathetic guidance by paid experts possessing occidental experience. Mr. Lu has a charming manner and impresses one as being of a student type of man who is kindly and affable to the extent of mildness. He speaks English quite well, though not so fluently as do some of his colleagues.

Relations of North and South

Mr. Lu said yesterday that if China's internal problems are left to the Chinese and China is given the friendly and sympathetic assistance of the powers, China's men of affairs will be able to solve definitely China's administrative and political problems. The present President of China is a man with friends in all parts of the republic. He is popular in the north and in the south. His two great objects, when he accepted the presidency, were first, China's representation at the Paris Conference and a full and free statement there of her views and claims, and second, a prompt and lasting reunion of the antagonistic north and south. His efforts have not entirely succeeded as to this last mentioned determination, but have gone far on the road toward the desired end. "Advices from China, received by me since I left home 10 months ago," said Mr. Lu, "show that a union of the north and south is apparently not far distant."

Sino-Japanese Developments

"China's position regarding Japan and Sino-Japanese affairs was clearly set forth at the Peace Conference, and naturally my official position and 10 months' absence from Peking made it most difficult for me to discuss any recent developments of Sino-Japanese politics, beyond making the fairly obvious remark that a considerable change has taken place in the Far Eastern political situation during the year."

Questioned as to the progress made with regard to the reform of internal government in China, Mr. Lu replied that the progress was steady. The successful organization of the salt gabelle and the growing revenue therefrom urges forward, he said, the question of the reorganization of other sources of revenue by taxation. To the land tax, a tobacco tax and a tax on alcoholic liquor, China's Government looks for the rehabilitation of her finances. If these three sources of revenue were on anything like so good a basis as the salt gabelle, China would find herself with nearly, if not quite, sufficient income to meet her most urgent demands.

Reorganizing the Land Tax

Asked whether foreign advisors would be called upon for assistance in reorganizing the land tax, Mr. Lu said that is doubtful. The weight of opinion in China is against such action. "Personally," he declared, "I favor it, if foreigners employed were selected from one of the smaller powers, say, Switzerland. Such a selection would be less likely to engender international suspicions and jealousies. But China's land tax system is too complex perhaps, and too deep-rooted, too closely allied with the sovereignty of China, too much a matter of local importance to each provincial government to be readily reformed under foreign guidance. The tobacco tax

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and wine might, and probably will, be under outside guidance of a sort." The interviewer could have put that another way and not have been far, he thinks, from the Minister's meaning. The interviewer would have put it that despotism thrived under China's present system of collecting the land tax, which is the chief support of the home rule governments of China's diverse and different provinces.

"Kill the present land tax system in China," he added, "and you would deal a decisive blow at 'political squeeze.' The Chinese politician who would propose that would not only be bold—he would be foolhardy."

Government to Reduce Army

Have any efforts been made lately to cut down the armies of China and reduce the number of troops supported by provincial governors, Mr. Lu was asked. "This is a matter with which the government is at the present time very busily engaged," he replied. "It is true that a Chinese military expedition has been sent north and west from Kirin?" "So I learn from the press," was his answer. "That has occurred since I left China."

Japan and Nanking Mines

Has the Japanese project to secure control of the Nanking iron mines been successful? "I am not very sure about this, but to the best of my recollection, the matter is still in abeyance," was the reply. When Mr. Lu was last in Peking the American Government, through Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, was making urgent and strenuous objections to China's ratification of this agreement, which would have given Japan control of one of the richest and most accessible deposits of iron ore in China—right in the heart of the Yangtze Valley. The proposal was roughly that a Japanese syndicate should supply General Tuan Chi-wei with a certain amount of assistance in the shape of materials for war.

In conclusion Mr. Lu's message to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor was one of frank optimism as to China's ability to put her house in order if the powers saw to it that she was hampered by no outside interference, while being assisted in her administration when she so requests. Further, that China's economical development imperatively demands foreign capital and organizing capacity both of which will be given a warm welcome and full opportunity for adequate return on the outlay.

Chinese Minister at Palace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—The King received the Chinese Foreign Minister at Buckingham Palace on Thursday and Prince Sapieha, the Polish diplomatic representative.

BRITISH LIQUOR TRADE REGULATION QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday).—In the House of Commons, yesterday, F. G. Kellaway stated that the government had the whole question of the future regulation of the liquor trade under consideration and that a bill would be introduced shortly.

LONDON GLOBE CHANGES HANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The London Press Association states that Robert Donald has acquired the interests of Dudley Docker and others in The Globe of London and will take over the direction of the paper shortly and conduct it on independent lines.

UNION ENTERTAINS MINISTERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday).—The American ministers, who under the auspices of the Interchange Commission exchanged pulpits with their British confreres, were entertained at luncheon on Thursday by the English-Speaking Union.

GREEKS TO CARRY CASE TO PRESIDENT

Delegation of Greco-Americans Will Lay Before Him Grecian Aspirations in Thrace as Presented at Peace Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Grecian aspirations in Thrace for the time being are receiving more discussion in diplomatic circles in Washington than Italian claims with regard to Fiume and the Adriatic question generally. President Wilson will have the former problem thrust upon him at attention pointedly this week when a delegation of Greco-American citizens from many states will call on him at the White House to ask his aid in behalf of Greece's position at the Peace Conference.

The report from Paris that the American delegates have shown a preference for Bulgaria's claim to certain sections of Thrace which the Greeks say are preponderantly Grecian is the impelling motive for the Washington conference. Peace in the Balkans, the Greeks in the United States and other officials here, depends upon a settlement of territorial claims that will not leave just resentment in its wake.

Arguments to the effect that the disputed territory is inhabited largely by Bulgarians is answered by Dr. John Constas of Washington, who is active in arranging the protest to President Wilson, with the allegation that the Greeks were starved, destroyed, or driven out by the Bulgarians, but that they will swarm back as soon as safety is assured, and furthermore, he says, the Turks there prefer Greek sovereignty.

Premier Venizelos of Greece is represented in dispatches reaching Washington as extremely disappointed over the deported attitude of the American delegates at the peace conference and it is said Greece has an army of 250,000 men who may be used in the event the decision of the peace conference goes clearly against that country's minimum claims.

That the President has a great admiration for Premier Venizelos and a sympathetic feeling for Greek aspirations is admitted by the Greeks here. They hope to learn from him that the American attitude is not so fixed as has been reported, and until he makes his position clear they are not despairing of their cause in Washington. The time for the visit to the White House will be arranged as soon as it is known when delegations of Greeks from distant states will reach this city.

Greeks Begin Campaign

Mass Meeting in Boston to Press Their Claims to Thrace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Greeks throughout the United States will begin at once a campaign designed to educate the country at large regarding their claims to Thrace, the northern Epirus, and the twelve islands of the Aegean, it was announced at a mass meeting yesterday, nearly 10,000 persons, representing 126 Greek communities and 56 Greek societies, held in Mechanics Hall.

Bishop Rodostolou Alexander, of the Greek church, told of the sacrifices of the Greeks in the Balkan wars, and of the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians against Greek villages which afterward came into their power. He demanded that Thrace and the other territories claimed by Greece on the ground that their population is Greek be turned over to her, and expressed the hope that Greece might eventually rule again in Constantinople.

N. C. Cassavetes declared that the Greek race has lost 500,000 men, women and children as a result of atrocities by Turks, Bulgars and Moslem Albanians in the war just ended. The race has fought for 3000 years to be free from these peoples, he said. Miran Sevasly, speaking in behalf of the Armenians in America, and Dr. M. M. Eichler, Boston director of the Zionist movement, expressed their countrymen's wishes for Greek success. Dr. Charles Fleischer also spoke in behalf of Greek claims to Thrace, North Epirus and the Dodecanese. He recommended that Greece be made mandatory for Constantinople.

Capt. Winifred C. MacBrayne, aviation corps, United States Army, declared that the claims of Greece should be recognized by the United States because 60,000 Greek-American boys, most of them volunteers, served in the United States Army during the late war.

Col. Frank Perkins, United States Army, spoke in praise of the Greek soldiers in the United States forces. The meeting adopted resolutions urging the claim of the Greeks to Thrace, North Epirus, the islands, and western Asia Minor, on the basis of nationality, and protesting that Bulgaria had been given Thrace only upon economic considerations. The United States was asked to support Greek claims.

PROPOSAL FOR VOTE OF CREDIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The French Finance Minister has introduced a proposal for a provisional vote of credit to cover the cost of the civil services for the fourth quarter of the year.

CHICAGO RIOTS OVER TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—All militia men on duty in the race riot area have been withdrawn. All but three regiments were relieved of duty on Friday night and the others were released on Saturday. The troops were withdrawn by Gov. Frank O. Lowden on the request of Mayor W. H. Thompson, in whose opinion the race riot emergency is over.

The striking stockyards workers will go back to work today, John J. Kikuls, organizer, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. The presence of armed men on account of the race troubles was what the union strikers protested against, he explained.

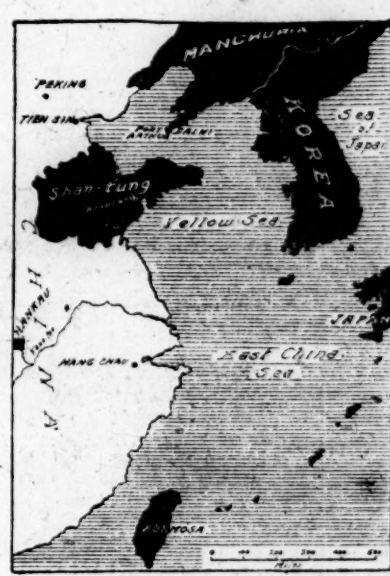
JAPAN FINANCED CHINESE RAILWAYS

Funds Supplied for Four Roads in Manchuria and Mongolia and Also for Non-Wireless Telegraph System Extensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Funds for the construction of four railroads in Manchuria and Mongolia and for the improvement and extension of Chinese non-wireless telegraph systems were furnished by Japanese banks under two agreements made on Sept. 24 and 30, 1916, respectively. The principal details have been obtained in Washington, and may be summarized as follows:

1. For the construction of railroads from Jehol to Fonam, from Changchun to Fonam, from Kirin via Hailuog to



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking
Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control.

Kaiyuen and from a point on the Jehol-Fonam line to "a certain seaport," a gold loan of approximately \$10,000,000 shall be made by the Industrial Bank of Japan. The Chinese Minister at Tokyo negotiated the loan.

2. The Chinese Government shall determine the total amount of the expense of construction of the railways in question and all other necessary expenditure connected therewith and ask for the bank's consent thereto.

3. The period of the loan shall be 40 years. The redemption of the loan shall commence from the eleventh year after the date of issue of the loan.

4. The Chinese Government shall furnish to the bank as security for the loan all the property and the receipts of the said railways. Such property and receipts must not be given to any other party as security or guarantee.

5. The interest to be paid on this advance is fixed at 8 per cent. The advance shall be paid in Chinese exchequer bonds at a reduced rate.

6. The repayment of the advance and the payment of interest, and all other receipts and payments shall take place in Tokyo.

The second agreement for a loan of about \$10,000,000, for the telegraphs, was concluded between the Chinese Government and the director of the Chinese "Kwaigyo" Bank, established in China under a Chinese name, but having its main office in Tokyo. The term of the loan is fixed at five years. The rate of interest is 8 per cent. The Chinese non-wireless telegraphs and the telegraph receipts are the securities for the loan.

The bank recognizes existing agreements between the Chinese Government and foreign telegraph companies. But the Chinese Government undertakes to inform the bank in advance of any changes in these agreements which may be contemplated during this period of this agreement. Should the Chinese Government, moreover, during the period in question contemplate the conclusion of any further foreign loan in connection with Chinese non-wireless telegraphs, it shall inform the bank beforehand of its intention.

This agreement is to be recorded in both Chinese and Japanese languages. The Japanese version shall decide in the case of any doubt arising as to the meaning of the agreement.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN IS DEALING WITH FOOD PROFITEERING

Food Controller's Statement Before Select Committee of Parlia- ment Is a Concise Sum- mary of the System Employed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The statement made before the select committee of the House of Commons on profiteering by the Food Controller, G. H. Roberts, constituted a concise and complete summary of the system of food control exercised in the United Kingdom during the war and up to the present time. Dealing first of all with the scope of that control, Mr. Roberts said that the prices of practically all foods had been controlled. In fact, when control was most complete, it was estimated that 94 per cent of all the food consumed in the country was subject to maximum prices. Nothing of importance was omitted except green vegetables and some fruits.

Early in 1919, he said, the government's policy was to demobilize the Food Ministry, with other war-time departments, as rapidly as possible and certain foods, the most important of which were bacon, hams, lard, margarine, fresh fish, tea and condensed milk, were partly freed from control. This action is now being reconsidered, however, in view of the decision to continue the Food Ministry another year at least.

In general, despite this partial control of food, prices remain at nearly the same level as before, and, except within a very limited field of uncontrolled or incompletely controlled foods, anything in the nature of profiteering is excluded. Undoubtedly, under the system of control, the people of the United Kingdom have enjoyed relatively favorable conditions regarding food prices, as compared with the prices of most other essential articles here and with food prices in other countries.

Variations in Control

The method and degree of control, the Food Minister continued, have naturally varied with different foods. In all important cases, however, the control has been complete, that is, the Ministry has itself owned supplies, fixed prices and margins at all stages and directly or indirectly regulated distribution. The margins allowed to different classes of dealers in these cases have been determined after an investigation of the profits made in normal times and fixed so as to allow no more than a reasonable profit.

When full control has been taken, profiteering has been excluded without causing any breakdown of supplies or distribution. The following points, however, have to be noted: First, complete control with fixed prices practically abolishes or ignores distinctions of quality; and second, the determination of a proper margin is very difficult. Nevertheless there is no doubt, in view of the Ministry's experience, that control is apt to be successful, in proportion to its completeness, and that, in the face of a serious shortage, partial control is useless and dangerous.

In some cases indeed the Ministry has fixed prices at all stages but has not actually owned supplies and the scheme has worked out reasonably well. The fixing of the retail price alone without fixing prices at the earlier stages has almost invariably led to serious trouble. The small retailer gets squeezed, bigger and more efficient shops or caterers absorb supplies and distribution is upset.

Effect of Special Difficulties

In respect of certain foods, notably green vegetables, there has been no control of prices and in respect of others, notably fish, control could not be made exact enough to exclude all forms of excessive profit. This has been due to the special difficulties connected with dealing with these articles.

Food control in any country, the Minister continued, is only of value in checking the rise of prices due to scarcity and consequent profiteering.

High prices in the United Kingdom now are not mainly or largely due to scarcity but are due either to the increased costs of production, as measured in money, or to the increased prices demanded by producers in other countries. It seems clear that in both these respects food prices are now tending to rise and will continue to do so whether control is continued or not. Control will, however, secure that distributors here get only the price based on the cost of production plus a fair profit and not a scarcity price.

As to the possibility of making profiteering an offense, the objection to doing so lies partly in the extreme difficulty of defining profiteering and partly in the disturbance to distribution by any control of price without the control of supplies. Finally, unless profiteering can be defined definitely enough to let traders know what is and what is not legitimate, the harm that may be done by destroying confidence among traders and thus blocking business will almost certainly be greater than any possible good.

Summary of Conclusions

Mr. Roberts thus summarized his conclusions: First—The effective control of food prices has involved the control of supplies and distribution at all stages and either by direct state ownership or by

supervised cooperation between traders, involving in either case a large degree of interference with ordinary trading methods.

Second—The same methods could be applied presumably to other articles, such as clothing, boots, shoes and household utensils in so far as they can be standardized. Whether it would be worth while to attempt this is a question of general politics.

Third—It would seem desirable in any case for a central costings department to do for other articles what has been done for food in the way of investigating costs and determining reasonable margins, which could be published and, if necessary, be used as basis of legislation.

Fourth—A single department or body should be made responsible for investigating and publishing the facts regarding prices and the cost of living in this and other countries on a uniform basis.

Fifth—With the present tendency for a continually increasing cost of production and distribution in this country and elsewhere and for the reduction of working hours, without as yet any increased output, a further increase of prices seems inevitable either with or without control.

NO SETTLEMENT IN YORKSHIRE STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BARNESLEY, England (Sunday)—Although so far no settlement has been reached in the Yorkshire coal strike the men seem firm and show no disposition to ensure the officials and the council delegates, who have hitherto been responsible for the conduct of the dispute. It is understood that no actual settlement will be made without ratification by the branch meetings, but if the council receives general instructions to continue the discussions, the way will be opened for a compromise on the question of piece rates which is at present holding everything up.

In conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative, prior to the abortive meeting of the Yorkshire miners in London, Herbert Smith, president of the Yorkshire Miners Association, said: "All along the line I have been at some pains to point out that I am only the agent of the men and if the strike is to go on, it will be on their responsibility. I believe in majority rule, and though I regard the formula accepted by the Miners Federation as quite illogical, I would have accepted it if they had not made a different agreement in Yorkshire before the federation dealt with the matter."

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INCREASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Board of Trade returns show a large increase in the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for July. The imports totaled £63,015,213 over July, 1917. The exports totaled £65,315,422, being an increase over July, 1917, of £21,671,024, and over July, 1917, of £15,481,787. Reexports totaled £11,757,383, being an increase over July, 1918, of £9,735,977. The adverse trade balance for the month was £78,000,000 against £63,500,000 in July, 1918.

Danish Imports and Exports

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—Danish statistics show an increasing and disquieting disparity between imports and exports and in financial circles the view is expressed that Denmark will soon lose the wealth acquired during the war if this continues.

FIGURES ON OUTPUT OF MINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—William Bridgeman, replying to Henry Foreman in Parliamentary Papers, states that it is impossible in the present disturbed conditions to give daily figures of the output of the coal mines of the country, which are still being worked. The output for the week ending July 26 was only slightly over 2,500,000 tons; this representing a reduction of nearly 50 per cent on the average figure for the preceding week.

HONOR NEW ZEALAND PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Saturday)—The New Zealand Premier and Finance Minister were accorded a civic reception in Wellington on their return from the Peace Conference at Paris, on Friday. Parliament will recess in a fortnight and the elections will be held before the end of the year.

GERMAN AIRSHIP SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message states that the German Airship Company Limited will shortly establish regular airship service between Berlin and Friedrichshaven to run in conjunction with the Swiss steamship service on Lake Constance.

HEADQUARTERS TO BE REMOVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Vaz Dias agency states that the International Socialist headquarters will be removed from Amsterdam to Brussels.

ITALY'S ELECTORAL REFORM BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Italian Chamber considered the Electoral Reform Bill on Saturday and approved the introduction of the secret ballot by 224 votes to 63.

TEXT PUBLISHED OF PROFITEERING BILL

British Board of Trade to Investigate Prices, Costs and Profits—Convicted Offenders Liable to a Fine Not Exceeding £200

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The text of the Profiteering Bill was issued on Friday by the Board of Trade. The measure will continue in force six months, unless Parliament otherwise determines. It empowers the Board of Trade to investigate the prices, costs and profit in respect of any article to which the act applies and, for that purpose, to require anyone to appear before it and furnish such information and documents as it may require. The board may also receive and investigate complaints of profiteering in either the wholesale or retail trade, and, after hearing the parties, may fix a price which would yield a reasonable profit, require the seller to refund any amount paid in excess to the complainant and require the complainant to purchase the article at the price fixed.

Nature of Penalties

Otherwise, should it think circumstances may so require, it may take proceedings against the seller before a court of summary jurisdiction, when the seller, if convicted, will be liable to a fine not exceeding £200 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Failure to comply with an order of the board under this section involves liability to a fine not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment up to one month. When the individual convicted is a member of a company, every director and officer of the company will be held guilty of the offense, unless he proves that the offense was committed without his knowledge and consent.

The measure applies to articles which the Board of Trade order defines as being of a kind in common use by the majority of the population; but the measure does not apply to any declared to be controlled articles. It defines "sale" and "sellers" as including respectively any offer for sale and any individual offering to sell.

Powers of Local Authorities

The measure further empowers the Board of Trade to establish or require local authorities to establish local or other committees to whom the board may delegate any or all of its powers under the act. The board may regulate the constitution, powers and procedure of these committees, and the district for which they shall act provided that such regulations allow for right of appeal by the seller from the local committee to the appeal tribunals appointed by the board for the purpose, and shall make such provision as appears to the board necessary for preventing frivolous complaints.

The board may also, if it thinks fit, authorize local authorities, subject to such conditions as the board may impose, to purchase and sell any article to which the act applies. Information and documents given or produced to the board or to committees or tribunals under the act by a trader shall be treated as confidential, unless the trader otherwise agrees, or where legal proceedings are taken; but this shall not preclude publication of offenses and decisions. In case of foodstuffs to which the act applies, the Board of Trade will exercise its powers jointly or in agreement with the Food Controller.

Local committees' expenses will be defrayed by the local authorities as the Board of Trade may direct.

THEATER CONFERENCE IN BRITAIN PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British Drama League has organized a conference of the theater which opens at Stratford-upon-Avon on Friday. Special importance attaches to the visit of a delegation from the Paris Conservatoire which will be welcomed by Lord Burnham. They will speak on the institution's history, and they will be guests of honor at the reception on the stage of the Memorial Theater, where the summer festival is now in progress.

CAPTURE OF 10,000 PRISONERS CLAIMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Moscow wireless message claims the capture of 5000 prisoners from Admiral Kolchak's eleventh division which were both decisively defeated in Chelabinsk, where the Red army seized 4000 wagons, 100 locomotives and an enormous quantity of food stores.

ULSTER UNIONIST CLUBS TO BE REVIVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—A special meeting of the standing committee of the Ulster Unionist Council was held in private in the old Town Hall in Belfast on Friday. An official report issued subsequently states that Sir Edward Carson presided and delivered an important address on the present political situation, and that it was afterward resolved to convene a meeting of the Unionist Council at an early date.

It was also decided to revive the various political organizations, includ-

ing the Unionist clubs which had been in abeyance during the war and to commemorate Covenant Day by religious services throughout Ulster, on Sunday, Sept. 28. The report adds that Sir Edward will address a series of great political demonstrations throughout Ulster at the same period, the dates of which will be announced later.

Proclamation in County Clare

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—County Clare was proclaimed on Friday under the defense of the realm regulations, as a result of the recent outrages.

OPPOSITION TO ACT OF ALLIES

Rhenish Section of Belgian Committee Regrets Hampering of Control in the Occupied Areas

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—After noting the Allies' reply of July 28 to the German observations regarding the conditions for occupying the left bank of the Rhine and the reports made to it concerning the German preparations for breaking the treaty, the Rhenish political section of the Belgian Committee of National Policy has passed a protest resolution regretting that the Allies' first act should be to hamper the necessary allied control in the occupied district. As Belgium was not a signatory to the reply, the resolution protests against any action pledging her against her will and reducing her to the mere rôle of mandator on the Rhine. The resolution adds that the German authorities are making the establishment of Rhenish autonomy, both economic and political, increasingly difficult and are already trying to undermine the peace treaty guarantees at other points.

Advantages of Treaty to France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—In an article published in The Matin, Louis Barthou, the reporter of the House Committee on the Peace Treaty, writes that Mr. Clemenceau had some reason to start when he was told he had signed an Anglo-Saxon peace. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine was of itself sufficient to make the treaty a French peace, Mr. Barthou maintains, and the other points of the treaty concerning reparation brought advantages which do not appeal at first sight.

Again France, he said, will find the military and industrial clauses capable of giving great results. Mr. Barthou expresses the conviction that France could not have obtained any greater advantages regarding the Rhine and is satisfied with the guarantees as a whole. They were keenly discussed, he writes, and some were won with considerable difficulty. The question of reparation remains the chief unsatisfactory point of the treaty, which otherwise is a strict and equitable solution. Everything, however, depends upon the application by the committee on reparation of the rules set up between certain of the Allies. If justice prevails then the peace will be really a French peace.

Critical Report on Treaty Clauses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. Pate has made a critical report to the French Chamber on the military, naval, and aerial clauses of the peace treaty.

German High Commissioner Named

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The German delegation has notified the Peace Conference of the appointment of Mr. Starck as High Commissioner of the German Empire and Federated States for the occupied Rhine territories.

Belgian Chamber Ratifies Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday)—The Belgian Chamber unanimously ratified the peace treaty on Friday, 128 deputies being present.

Date for Opening of Discussion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—A conference of chairmen of various parliamentary groups has fixed Aug. 25 for the opening of a discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies on the peace treaty and the Anglo-French-American convention.

Germans and Schleswig Plebiscite

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—It is reported that the German population of Schleswig is not observing its decision to refrain from voting in the forthcoming plebiscite but that on the contrary the Germans are conducting an electoral campaign, supported energetically from Berlin, among them, the means used being a promise of an abundant food supply. The Danish nationalist papers comment on the fact that the campaign has already caused a considerable change of feeling at Flensburg in favor of the Germans.

Anglo-French Agreement of 1916

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—In an article in which it refuses to hold the British capable of the anti-French propaganda reported to be current in the Levant, the Figaro refers to the Anglo-French agreement of 1916, recognizing the whole of Syria as French sphere of influence. "We ask," it writes, "that this agreement shall be executed and if modifications are to be made in it they should be accompanied with our full concurrence and be based upon reciprocal concessions."

POLICE STRIKE IS DEFINITELY OVER

Commissioner Says Liverpool Is the Only Exception to Return to Normal in Provinces—Order Congratulating Men Issued

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sir Nevill Macready, the police commissioner, regards the police trouble as definitely over. In the provinces where the strike movement has made little headway, Liverpool is the only exception in regard to a return to normal. The commissioner has issued an order congratulating all ranks on the way they have upheld the police traditions, adding that he has received many expressions of loyalty from various divisions and stations.

A resolution from the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress waited upon the Home Secretary, Edward Shortt, on Friday, to discuss certain matters arising out of the police strike. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that Mr. Shortt promised a sympathetic consideration in helping discharged men to obtain work but stated definitely that in no circumstances would the men who had struck be reinstated. The parliamentary committee, it is understood, will present a full report of the proceedings to the congress when it meets in Glasgow next month.

Status of Yorkshire Coal Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Labor Minister states that a meeting took place on Friday afternoon between the Coal Controller, the Labor Minister, representatives of the South Yorkshire Coal Owners and Yorkshire Miners Association, and the general secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, with a view to seeing whether a settlement of the Yorkshire strike could be arranged. At the time that the Coal Controller and Sir Robert Horne left the meeting, no settlement had been arrived at. It is understood that a discussion between the secretary of the Miners Federation and the representatives of the Yorkshire Miners Association followed but no decision was communicated. It is understood that the position remains unchanged. A special meeting of the Miners Federation will be called next week.

Scope of Bolshevik Propaganda

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The authorities are now releasing stories regarding the scope of the Bolshevik propaganda including the Bolshevik attempt to corrupt the British soldiers and prisoners of war in Russia.

Miners' Delegates Meet Labor Minister

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A deputation from the National Council of Mine Workers Other Than Miners attended at the Labor Ministry on Friday and met Sir Robert Horne, Sir David Shackleton, and the Coal Controller. At the conclusion of the interview, the secretary of the Mine Workers Council, Harper Parker, stated that he had considered the claims put forward but was not in a position to give his definite conclusion. He wished to consider the matter further and promised another meeting to make his position clear.

The interview, Mr. Parker stated, had been satisfactory and they would advise the men to wait patiently until a further conference with the Labor Minister had taken place.

A deputation from the Liverpool trades unions has arrived in London. It is understood that the members are engaged in negotiations with representatives of trades unions in London, and it is expected that they will address public meetings this evening.

Clyde Bolsheviks Being Watched

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—According to the Central News Glasgow correspondent, the Glasgow police are keeping a close watch on the Clyde Workers' Soviet Committee, which is reported to be busily engaged in disseminating Bolshevik ideas throughout Great Britain. The members and their movements are known to the authorities, who are prepared to take action if required. The Clyde Bolsheviks have addressed a number of meetings, but so far there has been no occasion for intervention. Arms in small quantities from Russia are stated to have been landed at Scottish ports.

Scottish Miners Threaten to Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Sunday)—As a result of a ballot of the miners of the Midlothian and East Lothian coal fields, about 12,000 miners threaten to strike on Tuesday in support of the Polton colliery strike, which has been going on some 10 weeks. The dispute occurred through the dismissal of some workmen for neglect of duty. The miners demanded the reinstatement of the men and struck to enforce their demand.

Efforts to Combat Propaganda

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Scotland Yard is vigorously pursuing its efforts to combat the dissemination of revolutionary propaganda in Great Britain and to prevent Bolshevik intrigues. Several individuals, known to be connected with revolutionary organizations abroad, have been refused

a landing at British ports and have been sent back to their original locations.

Investigations are still proceeding in connection with the now famous case of the Norwegian journalist, Mr. Zachariassen, who conveyed £5000 to England. His confession has furnished the police with some useful information.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday)—The Morgenblad learns from a reliable source that the Norwegian journalist, Mr. Zachariassen, regarding whose visit to England and deportation as a Bolshevik agent there have been such varied statements, did in fact visit Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in London for the purpose of taking to her a small sum of money from a group of French workmen. The money, it is stated, was sent to Miss Pankhurst as editor of a Socialist paper and it is thought here that the affair has been much exaggerated.

Liverpool Tramway Strike Ended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LIVERPOOL, England (Saturday)—The tramway strike here has ended, the men being willing to resume on the old conditions.

Railway Strike in Germany Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message states that the Frankfurter Zeitung has disclosed the fact that in the beginning of July a Central German block of railway workers from the Frankfurt, Cassel and Magdeburg regions was formed in Erfurt for the purpose of bringing about the complete democratization of the railway administration by means of a strike. The strike organization is being prepared secretly with a view to taking action on Sept. 1.

Regular meetings of the strike administration are taking place. The head of the movement is said to be Mr. Schütze who in June was appointed president of the railway direction in Erfurt. The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that apparently a repetition of the democratization on the lines of the Erfurt example is involved.

GERMAN RAILWAY STRIKE MOVEMENT

Leaders Said to Intend Calling a Strike at the Moment When It Must Deal a Blow at the Country's Economic Life

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message states, in connection with the strike movement of railway workers in central Germany: It is reliably reported, and it may be taken for granted, that either an overwhelming majority of the employees are not behind the proceedings, or else those who have enrolled in the strike organization have been misled by a few leaders. Nevertheless, the gravity of the movement must not be underestimated. On June 20, with the cooperation of the present state Premier, an agreement was arrived at which was considered satisfactory to all participants, and likely to reestablish quiet in the Erfurt region.

A fortnight later, however, the railwaymen from the whole of Central Germany met secretly in Erfurt, and formed a strike union whose existence has now become known to the public. Meantime the railway minister had taken the subject of the democratization of the railway management in hand. Situations hitherto only available for higher officials were opened to the middle and lower class officials. Whilst the minister was taking these and other measures, to fulfill the workers' demands, the railwaymen's secretary, Mr. Menne, and his colleagues were actively engaged in completion of their strike organization.

It cannot be foreseen when the organization, which will be ready Sept. 1, will call its first strike; but the program shows that the leaders are deliberately aiming at calling a strike at a moment when it must deal the economic life of the country a fatal blow.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—From Friday next all express trains from Berlin will be canceled owing to the coal shortage.

RUGGIERO LEONCAVALLO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Ruggiero Leoncavallo, the composer, passed away at Montecatini, Tuscany, on Saturday.

Ruggiero Leoncavallo was a native of Naples and became one of the most prominent of the younger Italian composers who carried on, some of them, the traditions of Verdi, and who, some of them, broke away from those traditions. Leoncavallo's best-known work was the short opera "Pagliacci" which was produced in 1892. Other works, less popular, were "La Bohème," "Zaza," "Roland von Berlin," "The Youth of Figaro" and "The Red Blouse." In 1906 he made a tour of the United States with an orchestra which he conducted. The larger cities were somewhat cold to him, but in the smaller places he raised much enthusiasm.

MALMEDY DISTRICT OCCUPATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday)—A Brussels paper states that Marshal Foch has now invited Belgium to occupy the Malmédy district in both a military and an administrative sense.

BAKERS VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK

Decision Taken at Mass Meeting in London on Understanding Strikers Are Reinstated—Legislation Is in Preparation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The bakers decided at a mass meeting today to return to work tomorrow on the understanding that the strikers were reinstated.

Saturday—A settlement of the bakers' strike seems at last within sight, and there is good hope of a speedy resumption of work. The conference between the master bakers and the men's representatives at the Labor Ministry concluded last night and in a statement issued by the Labor Ministry, it is stated that a resolution was passed recommending that when the men have accepted arbitration on the question of hours, as supported by the Labor Ministry, and have returned to work, there shall be a meeting of the representatives of the employers and employed, to consider what improvement can be effected in the conditions of night baking.

The resolution was communicated to the London district executive committee of the Operative bakers, who, after a long discussion, agreed to place it before their members for acceptance. The Labor Ministry further explained that the Minister was preparing legislation to give effect to the recommendation of the night-baking inquiry committee, and that such legislation will be introduced and passed at the earliest possible moment.

Provisional Agreement Reached

Should parliamentary business delay the passage of the bill, the Minister proposes to make a necessary adjustment in the period of grace recommended by the inquiry committee with regard to the compulsory abolition of night baking. In the event of the bill being held up for some months, it is understood that the Minister will calculate a period of two years from the date of publication of the committee's report.

According to a statement of the permanent secretary to the Labor Ministry, in some districts a provisional agreement had already been reached. These agreements were subject to adjustment after the arbitrator had made his award. In most cases the agreement conceded the men's full terms. The question of night baking, however, was not so acute in some localities as in London. In the country districts, a fairly general resumption of work is expected on Sunday night.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LIVERPOOL, England (Friday)—Serious in all parts of the country, the bakers' strike is specially serious in Liverpool and at the present time there is no bread at all in the city. The Lord Mayor on Wednesday summoned a conference of trade union representatives at the Town Hall and among those present were C. A. McCurdy, the parliamentary secretary of the Food Ministry. The fact that Mr. McCurdy has been deputed to represent his department in Liverpool indicates the serious view that the Food Ministry is taking of the bakers' dispute, as it affects Merseyside.

"We reckon," Mr. McCurdy told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that 30 to 60 per cent of the bakers in the country are union men, but 95 per cent of the Liverpool bakers belong to the Operative Society. Thus whilst the strike cuts off fully

a third of the Nation's supplies, it cuts off practically the whole of Liverpool's supplies, and it needs no words of mine to impress the fact that the situation here is worse than anywhere else. Nor does the industrial trouble end with its effect on bread supplies. In Liverpool, at this moment, there is one-third of the country's available foodstuffs and it follows that a general strike of transport and other workers, with a consequent hold-up of the port and a paralysis of its trade, might spell a national calamity."

Speaking of the chances of a speedy settlement of the dispute, Mr. McCurdy declared that the negotiations were of a very complicated nature and that the men had refused arbitration. Before the government could raise the price of the 9-penny loaf, which the men's demands would almost inevitably require, he said, they were bound in the public interest to see that those demands were reasonable and just and the increased cost to the consumer unavoidable.

Strike of Printers in Tokyo, Japan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A delayed Tokyo account, dated Aug. 2, states that on account of the strike and lockout of printers, none of Tokyo's 14 daily papers has appeared during the past two days. The message says that the printers are demanding a minimum wage of £7 a month. Conferences are proceeding between the parties, and it is expected that a compromise will shortly be reported.

FULL ACCOUNT OF CONFERENCE PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Steps have recently been taken in Paris to found an institute of international affairs beginning with branches in England and the United States. The organization of the British branch is in the hands of a committee presided over by Lord Robert Cecil. The object of the institute is to promote knowledge and general interest in international affairs.

Steps have already been taken by the British and American founders of the institute to produce a full and authoritative account of the Paris Peace Conference. A number of experts from the British and American peace delegations recently met at the Hotel Astoria and adopted a plan for work drawn up by the Lord Eustace Percy and Mr. Beer.

The editorial work of this enterprise has been entrusted to Major Temperley, who was until the outbreak of the war tutor in history and fellow of Peterhouse College, Cambridge. He served on the British peace delegation in Paris with reference to the affairs of the southern Slavs.

German-Polish Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A Berlin message states that the Polish Premier advises that the Polish delegation of 45 members, headed by Dr. Wroblewski, will arrive in Berlin today for the German-Polish negotiations which begin on Monday. A representative of the allies' military mission in Berlin will also attend the deliberations.

OPPOSITION TO GERMAN MINERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Soir states that the invitation of Thomas Ashton, secretary of the international miners' conference, has been considered by the National Federation of Miners. Most Belgian delegates, however, oppose the renewal of relations with German miners. The Belgian miners, therefore, resolved to request Mr. Ashton to call a conference of all the allied delegates only.



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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
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The Roar of the Lion of Waterloo

The lion on the battlefield of Waterloo is to face the other way, and before long it will stand with open, ponderous jaws roaring silently, after the manner of your fierce but considerate sculptured lions, toward Germany instead of France. Fortunately for the quiet of the countryside the roar is imaginary or the lion would long ago have become a nuisance wherever he faced. The lion was set up by Belgium after the Battle of Waterloo, and stood as a warning to France not to engage in any more Napoleonic dreams of conquest; and year after year it looked toward France, while behind it Germany prepared for the next effort to dominate other nations. It maintained its attitude while Germany carried through the program that separated Alsace-Lorraine from France; but presently behind the lion's back Belgium began to fortify, and eventually left him in the ridiculous position of looking in one direction while the Belgian fortifications looked in another. A tame lion, one might say, roaring for the edification of tourists and with no personal feeling about it. But now Belgium decides to turn him round and let him roar toward Germany as a solemn reminder of the wisdom of dreams of world conquest.

Mr. Sugiyama's Lament

That there are those in Japan who look critically about them, and regard the present as in some respects regretfully inferior to the past is perhaps not surprising. It is a disposition common to all civilizations. But it does seem surprising in a Nation which the average westerner has come to look upon as very well satisfied with itself. Signs of Japanese dissatisfaction with the modern art expression of the Nation have recently become visible, and the latest expression of this feeling appears in an article written in English by Mr. Shigemaru Sugiyama, evidently another lover of the arts who feels that modern Japan is giving them little encouragement. "From the point of view of art and aesthetics," says Mr. Sugiyama, "modern Japan is far inferior to old Japan. Even the jewelry worn now is not in some respects of such good workmanship as that used in remote ages of our history, from which examples have come down to us of a gilt and gold plate that defy modern imitation for durability." Mr. Sugiyama regrets the loss of the secret that made the magatama, a stone bead pierced by a tiny hole which nobody now knows how to make, but is evidently pleased to think that the Japanese sword maker, inheriting an ancient art for which the Nation is famous, remains today the most expert sword maker in the world. Yet one feels that even though the modern swordsmith still follows the ancient ceremonies when he forges a weapon, there is no successor to Honnami who could tell by looking at a sword both the name of the maker and the province in which it was forged. Honnami, however, lived and made swords 400 years ago. And art in Japan, even the art of sword making, is not what it used to be.

Armenia

Looking toward the future of Armenia, a student of the resources and people of that long-oppressed country sees much hope for the creation of a prosperous and happy nation. Geographically, he says, one has heard a good deal of Armenia as a place of interest to Bible students; one knows that here stand Mt. Ararat, "landing place of the famous Pilgrims from the Ark"; and that here also are the headwaters of the four rivers, the Euphrates, Tigris, Araxes, and Halys, that are held to have flowed through the Garden of Eden. But what has been less emphasized is that these rivers and their tributary streams afford opportunity for important water-power development; that the mountain ranges are rich in high-grade deposits of silver, magnesium, copper, zinc, iron, and coal; and that the country has primeval forests of pine, hemlock, spruce, and cedar. Abandoning the primitive agriculture methods of the past and adopting those of the present, Armenia should be able, this student declares, to enter the markets of the world with exports of grain, cotton, wool, and hides; more than that, in adding to the assets for future development, the country lies across the great routes of commerce between Europe and Asia, and contains the central section of the Baghdad railway as well as its Mediterranean ports. The people, moreover, are democratic in their ideas and have a good deal of experience in self-government. Unquestion-

ably Armenia will need help from outside during the reconstruction period, but it seems equally certain, he adds, that such help will be well worth while, and that the new Armenia has both the human elements, natural resources, and geographical position necessary to make a successful and admirable nation.

A National Redwood Park

A movement is on foot in California to turn the redwood forests of that State into a great national memorial park to serve as a monument to the American war heroes. Those behind the proposal feel that there are many elements of deep and appealing interest in the proposition. As many of these giant trees were old when what the world calls civilization was young, it is felt that these trees of the ages belong not exclusively to any state, nation, or people, but are the heritage of the race and should be preserved for the recreation and pleasure of all the peoples of the earth. An additional argument in favor of establishing the National Redwood Park is that its establishment would at once constitute a great and much-needed constructive work of national conservation.

H. Gulamo Rasul

An interesting young man of Sulu is planning to visit the United States to study economic questions, and that visit, as much perhaps as any single episode could possibly do, illustrates the improvement of the Sulu Archipelago under the administration of the United States. Only as recently as 1904 Mr. H. Gulamo Rasul, now Deputy Governor at Large of the Province of Jolo, was given as a present to General Scott, then Governor of Sulu, by his father Hadji Butu, a Moro chieftain. For at least 400 years the boy's family had held high rank in the archipelago. Naturally General Scott did not accept this kind of a present; he did much better in that he adopted the boy, and Gulamo Rasul became the first pupil enrolled in the first school that the American administration organized in the islands. The gift, odd as it seems to the westerner, was natural enough in Sulu, for General Scott had so endeared himself to the Moros that the old Prime Minister of the native government held it eminently proper to show his love and respect for the American Governor by making him a present of little Gulamo. Last year the young man joined the Officers Training Camp in Manila, and became a captain of infantry in the Philippine National Guard and now that the war is over he is coming to the United States to study.

Mexican Matters

Military observers will note with interest a remarkable example of tip-and-run tactics as executed by a rebel force in Mexico. It happened quite recently in the State of Tamaulipas, the capital of which, Ciudad Victoria, had been provided with a garrison for defense against onslaughts of various kinds. Despite the vigilance of the State's chief of military operations, General Fortunato Zuazua, it is reported that the rebel Eugenio Lopez, with a few faithful followers, eluded without difficulty the city's gallant defenders, and boldly marched to the central quarter. They opened the penitentiary and released the prisoners, appropriated some useful commodities in the streets, and then decamped. That ended the little affair, save that General Zuazua, in view of the part played by his garrison and of the alleged impossibility of getting permission to increase it, has asked to be relieved from his command.

The Mediterranean Air Base

A far-reaching program of aviation in the French colonial possessions in Africa has been drawn up by the commission on aerial transports at Tunis, Algeria, which recommends that a great aerial transport center be established, with Tunis as its base. In order to centralize aerial traffic over the Mediterranean Sea. Inasmuch as Tunis occupies an advantageous position, at the junction of French and international colonial possessions, a regular aerial service, it is urged, between Tunis and outlying districts would benefit the French colonies. Already a line of aerial planes is in operation between Gabes, an Algerian seaport, and the frontier of Tripoli; and this, in the expectation of colonial officials, will be extended to Tunis. So the "unchanging East" is fast becoming a byword only of times past.

The Schools of Dunkerque

One of the things that deeply impressed the company of journalists from some twenty different nations who recently visited Dunkerque in a party was the story of the public schools. Dunkerque, although it escaped occupation, was under constant bombardment; the enemy at one time and another had the city under fire by land, sea and air, but, except for a short time in the beginning when the buildings were used for war purposes, the schools of Dunkerque, like those of Rheims, continued in session, and new schoolhouses were built. Whenever the city was bombarded, the pupils, big and little, marched to the cellar in orderly procession, and sometimes the entire session was held there. If a schoolhouse was partly shattered, it was repaired at once, and school promptly resumed; nothing, in short, was allowed to interfere with the continuity of the schools of Dunkerque.

A NEW JOHN FOX JR. STORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Horse Fox, of Big Stone Gap, Virginia, while on a recent visit here made known the fact that an unfinished novel by his brother, John Fox Jr., writer of tales of the Kentucky mountains, is in the hands of his New York City publishers. The novel is complete with the exception of one chapter. Some one will be selected to write the remaining chapter, and later the book will be published.

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR MIDSUMMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is so unusual to find a tree in full flower in the middle of summer that one stops in surprise when he encounters a specimen of Koeleruteria paniculata. It is quite possible—in fact, it is very probable—that the majority of people do not know the tree in question by this name, which is not in easy one to pronounce or remember. In common speech the layman usually refers to it as the Japanese varnish tree.

This is a misnomer, however, for the tree doesn't come from Japan and it has no connection with varnish. Its native home is northern China, from which place it found its way into Russia and from thence to Great Britain more than 100 years ago. It has not been planted nearly so widely as might be expected, considering the long period during which it has been known to garden makers, at least in America. Of late years, though, it has been planted with increasing frequency, especially in the middle states, where many very excellent specimens are now to be found.

This tree never grows very tall, but it is a shapely tree, with large branches and curious flower clusters a foot tall made up of bright yellow blossoms. It really is a very excellent garden subject in a continent like this, where very great extremes of climate are encountered; for it will endure cold, heat, and drought with apparent indifference.

It is a fact which most nature lovers have no doubt noticed that the majority of summer flowering trees have blossoms that are not at all conspicuous for their color. Few of them have blossoms as highly colored as the Koeleruteria. Even these blossoms would not be very showy if compared with the brilliant flowers of spring.

A Real Japanese Specimen

Another oriental tree which blossoms late in the season is Acanthopanax rufinifolium. Less common in the United States than the varnish tree, it is yet being distributed and is being planted by estate owners who recognize its peculiar advantages. This is a Japanese tree and a member of the Aralia family. It grows to large size in its native home, and thrives in the climate of New England. The leaves are large, and somewhat resemble those of the castor oil plant, which is the reason for its specific name—the castor oil plant being botanically a ricinus. The flowers of this tree are borne in broad flat clusters, sometimes a foot across. They are white, and give the tree a very unique appearance because of the enormous size of the clusters, although each blossom itself is very small. This is a very excellent tree for large estates, especially where it can be given a position near the water. It has the most tropical appearance of any tree which will endure the climate of northern New England.

Belonging to the same family is the so-called Hercules club, an American plant botanically known as Aralia spinosa. This tree is a common inhabitant of the southern states, where it is found along the borders of woods and on the banks of streams, often growing 20 feet high. One characteristic feature which makes it known to all the boys of the neighborhood is found in the stout orange colored prickles with which the widespread branches are covered. The leaves are borne at the ends of the branches, and the clusters of flowers which the plants produce rise above the foliage, often assuming large size. This is not as hardy a tree as its large Japanese cousin, but specimens are to be found here and there throughout the northern states, and several are well established in the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, Massachusetts.

Another New England Variety

Another interesting American tree which blooms in midsummer is the sourwood of the southern Appalachian Mountains. Some people know it better by the name of sorrel tree, but if you look it up in the botany you will find it called Oxydendrum arboreum. It belongs to the Heath family, and is one of the few members of that group which can be grown in the climate of New England. It never gets very big in the northern states, however, while in the south it grows 50 or 60 feet high. The flowers are not brilliant at all, but are white, and produced in erect clusters. This tree is to be prized for its bright shining foliage, which has a pleasant acidulous flavor, and adds much to the beauty of the fall landscape. It is a tree really worth much wider planting than has yet been given it, seldom being visited by insects, and looking well in gardens large and small.

Strange as it may seem, some of the best of the flowering shrubs are commonly ignored, probably because they are native American plants and may be found growing wild. In the eyes of many people the plant which is not exotic or costly is not considered worthy a place in a garden. Perhaps that is the reason why people who go into the country have so little regard for the native plants which they find growing there. Nevertheless these American shrubs are among the finest specimens which can be given a place in the landscape scheme. One of them blooms at this season. It is the pepper bush, or Clethra alnifolia, which is to be found naturally in swamp borders and other moist places along the way from Maine to Florida. It is a medium-sized shrub with good foliage and long racemes of white flowers, pleasantly fragrant and exceedingly attractive to the bees. Clethra honey, made by bees which have access to a swamp where the pepper bush abounds, is considered of extra fine quality. In favored locations this shrub often gets to be unusually large, and a splendid specimen is to be found on the grounds of the Harvard Botanical Gardens at Cambridge, Massachusetts. There is also another pepper bush, Clethra tomentosa, the native habitat of

which is Florida alone, which blooms later than the other kinds.

Yuccas are so commonly grown in hardy borders that many people consider them to be perennials, and are surprised to find that they are really shrubby plants. In some places Yuccas are called Adam's needles, and in others the Spanish bayonet—doubtless because of the spearlike character of the leaves. There are several varieties, all native Americans, east or west; but Yucca filamentosa from Georgia is the one most often seen in gardens. These plants throw up tall spikes which are covered with great loads of white flowers in the form of inverted cups. These flowers are partly closed during the heat of the day, but when evening comes expand and emit a most delicious perfume, possibly designed to attract the night-flying moths which fertilize the blossoms. This habit of the Yucca in giving out its fragrance only at night is not known to many people, who consider the Yucca devoid of perfume. This is a good, hardy plant, found widely distributed in gardens, and one which has bloomed exceptionally well this season.

VELD NIGHTS IN ZULULAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Somkele branch of the Z. A. R. from Durban in Natal is not a very long section, yet although only about 200 miles are covered the contrast between the busy modern port and any of the depots en route, all of which are sugar plantation centers, is vast. The rail wanders along, just thrown down on the veld, and follows the sugar belt all through from Verulam to Somkele. The train seems to have caught the complaint bluntly and truthfully called laziness; it may be that it feels that haste would be unseemly to what is almost an epitome of humanity.

Since it is a South African train, it is composed of carriages and not coaches, the little queer cabinlike compartments; each either by official reservation or mutual consent, seems reserved for a nationality or a caste, social or religious. Those marked "Reserved" are first or second class carriages for Hindus or colored South Africans. The unreserved are for "Whites," some are assigned to "Smokers," and others to "Ladies." There remains a large section, the third class, for natives only.

Large Growth of Cane

We are in the sugar belt all the way. This suggests heat, moist here, tropical heat, and mosquitoes. Here all increases in intensity with the progress north, but the weight of the cane does likewise until it averages 40 tons to the acre. This is a great compensation. Near many of the depots there is a sugar mill, this is the collecting center for the cane for miles around; little toy-looking engines haul miniature trains long distances on a very narrow gauge, dump their cane, and puff and pant off for more.

Near Somkele a planter's life is a hard one, though the rewards are rich. Very few women live on the plantations all the year, many during the winter only. Our fellow traveler and host was "baching," as were many of his neighbors, his house was built on a slight rise, all doors, windows and steep double screened. All the servants in the house are Zulu boys, aged 12 to 60, and fine they make for a bachelor.

The planter is in the fields soon after sunrise and safely behind the screen, again before sunset. He supervises only generally, riding through the firebreaks, which run cross-roads in every direction. It is a lonely life, for conversation is impossible with no one around but the colored labor and it requires no little grit to "stick it out." Though there is no manual labor to be done, yet the task of supervision is heavy; no one may expect more than 50 per cent of his labor to turn up on any one day. The Zulu is not a steady worker; the Hindus are, but their wages are higher, and they are not so easy to handle. They bring with them their whole caste system.

There is a fine spirit of cooperation among the planters. Let a fire run through one's cane, burning the trash, the dead leaves, and setting up ferment, and all around will send their labor to cut and rush to the mill what would spoil in two days.

By no stretch of imagination can a crop of cane be called beautiful; yet there is something very impressive in the way in which it seems to roll at the track and sweep away, flowing into the valleys and over the low starting hills as far as the eye can reach. The great Zulu chief, Thanko, once had his grazing ground around here, and part of this is reserved for cattle still.

Evenings on the Plantation

The price of the cane rises and falls automatically with the price of refined sugar. This seems an equitable arrangement, for each planter knows the value of his cane per ton and need no bother about the market and any arbitrary rise or fall.

With all its drawbacks, there is something very alluring about the life. The heat of the day begins to find its compensations at the evening meal. Often before this is over the Indiana native foreman comes in and squats on his haunches to receive his orders for the next day. The conversation is in Zulu, and brief. The table is deftly and silently cleared by the barefooted boy, and we retire to the cool stoep. It is now dark, and in silence we wait the clear moon rise over the low hill and listen to the unharmonious yet pleasant music of the almost countless insects and smaller animals of all kinds.

But who can picture an African night? A spirit of mystery always seems to move on the gentle wind, and a voice whispers in tones so often echoed around those who return to the old country to rest and await the retirement there sought in vain when the spirit of a veld night calls.

THE PASSING OF THE YOKEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The war has finished the peaceful, ignorant life of the plodding farm laborer. A generation before, the motor tourist had begun it; but it took this awful outburst to get right under him and bomb him out of the rut. Whoever would have thought it possible for the simple farm hands to grumble at housing conditions—until those energetic English Land Girls got amongst them!

They were a strange, sociable people in former times, always ready to pass the time of day with all who crossed their path, contented, seemingly, with their labors in the field, under blue or lowering skies, asking for their only pastime the evening meeting and the scandal of village gossip. Since then, they have either been to the war, or the war has come to them; so that their spirit of deliberate simplicity has been stirred to its depths. No longer will they be contented with the great silences of earth and air; no longer will the constant struggle to harness wild nature to the needs of man content them, no longer will deadly daily routine and semi-isolation, coupled with inferior sanitation and living, wear them down and leave only a degenerated lack of ideas or desire for better things.

The Yokel Finds Himself

For the farm laborer, and even in some cases the small farmer himself, has discovered that outer world over the hills, and found it to his liking. The valley no longer fills his mind; for, during the past four years or so, even those who stayed at home have had many thoughts in France or other utmost ends of the earth. Newspapers, too, discovered him, to say nothing of war restrictions, appeals, and regulations; even granddaddy's silver watch, that sacred heirloom, has had to be tinkered with to save the light and give him opportunity for more work.

Truly the farmer was discovering a sad world until the girls came. Nastily forward minxes, these girls; the wives said so, and they should know. Wore knickers, too. They weren't come for work, their creamy tender faces gave them away at once. So whispered the wives and sweethearts.

It's the Girls, Sir

But, after all, it's the war girls who have won the countryside to the world, for they have convinced the women. And so the unrest has become a permanency. Some, alas, will now be leaving the countryside to find the world—but the better fact is that the "yokel" has learned to feel the need of the world and its comforts. He is beginning to demand things, and to obtain them he must discover the immutable law that modern comforts are only attainable by modern methods. Better houses, wages, schooling, amusements and all the rest can only be obtained directly from the land by which he lives.

Arising directly out of the sacrifice and energy of the Land Girls, there will henceforth be an impetus toward better farming. If I were a far-seeing publisher I should start a really expert farmers' journal, combined with a practical section for the farmer's lady; and, if I owned a departmental store, I should begin to cultivate the farmer, for he and his family are going to shop in the world as does his confrère in that wonderful agricultural United States of America.

The real old yeoman stock of Britain will be sticking to the land, so the world at large must go to him and hearken his determination to make the agricultural industry predominant, as it ought to be in a prosperous country. The war has finished the plodding countryman; the yokel is fast passing away—thanks to the Land Girls.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 822)

Other Than German Music

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Society of American Musicians, numbering over 100 of the representative artists and artist teachers of Chicago, unanimously passed the inclosed resolutions at their last meeting.

These resolutions voice the views of many nationalities now represented in our citizenship and in our membership, and it was the undivided thought of all that you be asked to share in these activities for the recognition and spread of American music and that of our allies.

The Society of American Musicians has not even a remote connection with, or relation to any political party or group, church or publication house. Its sole reason for being and its entire activity are confined to the promotion of the good in American music and for the welfare of American musicians.

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This end it is achieving by all legitimate means, and it has found cooperation abundantly and enthusiastically given wherever its purposes were understood and its professional personage recognized as men and women detached from selfish motives or acts. Therefore, in the name of greater American unity, and for the future of American music, we ask you to give publicity to these resolutions.

Resolution adopted by the Society of American Musicians May 8, 1919: "Whereas, It is a matter of common knowledge that for years past one of the most insistent forms of German propaganda in this country has been through the establishment of German societies primarily intended to develop a love for German music as being the only music worth studying; and

"Whereas, In the present condition of world-thought, it is impossible to regard German music as an abstract expression of the beautiful because of the persistent and insistent propaganda still carried on by ill-advised persons in the interest of German music for the purpose of unduly exalting all German music and restoring as fully as possible the pre-war condition of German domination in musical matters; and

"Whereas, Our acceptance of, or acquiescence in, these conditions has led to a misapprehension of artistic values and has been and now is a detriment to our best development and a limitation of our knowledge of the extent and practical use of the music of American composers and composers of the nations league with us in the great war; and

"Whereas, While we recognize America's obligations to the efforts especially of the earlier German musicians in this country in cultivating an appreciation for good music and for better educational methods, yet we insist that it is as imperative to overthrow alien domination in matters of art as it is in matters of politics and economics, in order that our national art may be free to develop along its own individual path; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the members of the Society of American Musicians, as loyal Americans, and as active workers in the musical profession, pledge themselves to a much wider study and greater personal use of American music and music other than German; zealously furthering, by all legitimate means, the recognition, advancement, and use of such music in the studio, in the home, and upon the concert platform. Whatever is great in German music will survive, yet we feel that, until such time as the partisans of German music will permit us to listen to it without injecting German propaganda into the question of its enjoyment, patriotic Americans will hear it under protest."

(Signed) FRANK VAN DUSEN, Secretary of the Society of American Musicians, Chicago, Illinois, July 11, 1919.

(No. 843)

A Voice on Shanting

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Whether it costs a million more or less to establish a daily newspaper devoted to Principle, I do not know, but this I do know, that it is worth a million to any body of people devoted to such a cause to have a voice uplifted in the civilized world in regard to the Shanting decision. "Some one hath done a wrong—hath done a wrong—hath done a wrong." "During many years of service in the schoolroom, it has been shown to me as to others in other walks of life, that one sure, safe, serviceable rule is that two wrongs do not make one right. In other words, no matter how long, or involved, or complex your problem may be, you do not help matters by introducing one error to cover a previous one.

With such a wrong crying from the Far East, it would seem to the great mass of people who think along simple lines of right and wrong, that the books of the world are not balanced. (Signed)

THERESA H. ARCHIBALD, Crockett, Texas, July 11, 1919.

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HENRY M. STANLEY AS A LION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lady Henry M. Stanley, widow of the African explorer, lately entertained the writer at her beautiful home, Firze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey, not far from the great military encampment at Aldershot. Lady Stanley is one of the most brilliant and attractive Englishwomen of her generation. As Dorothy Tennant she was the center of a devoted circle of the literati and the cognoscenti, and she is a nimble witty conversationalist and raconteuse.

The place itself tempts to reminiscence of Stanley, for its woods and lawns and waters are named for the places Stanley came upon when he traversed Africa. The principal features are the pond, known as Congo Pool, and a forest called the Aruwimi Forest. It was Stanley's joy to meander about the tract in a loving intimacy with every growing creature—especially his son, Denzil.

The favorite game of the little lad and his father was to play at lion and hunter among the tree trunks. Sir Henry was the lion and the boy was the nimrod. At first it was all very fine, as the child with a stick cut from the thicket put to flight the figure of the explorer galloping off as fast as all fours would let him.

But when the lion turned on its pursuer, and made the woodland vocal with its protests, then it was different. There was not much you could tell Sir Henry about lions, and he made a most formidable king of beasts—so much so that presently it was too awesome a performance for Denzil. He would throw down his stick, rush behind a tree, and call to his father, "Please, father, stop being a lion and be just my father once more!"

When he left Eton at 19, Denzil went out with General Maude to Mesopotamia when he was sent to India.

BUST OF SHAFTER IN NATIVE PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—At the forks of the road, close by a log house, half a mile west of Galesburg, Michigan, on the trunk highway between Detroit and Chicago, there has just been erected a granite pedestal on which rests a bronze bust in heroic size of a soldier in the uniform of a major-general in the American Army. On Aug. 22 it is to be unveiled. On the pedestal is carved the name "William Rufus Shafter" and an inscription reads that he was a Michigan soldier, "born in this community, he grew into manhood in the pioneer life of Michigan," and "whose valorous conduct in the Civil War, in the Indian wars, and in the Spanish-American War, added glory to the military annals of the United States."

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RAILROAD MEN TO
CALL CONFERENCESpecial Committees to Analyze
Proposed Solutions of Transportation Problem and Report
at Meeting in WashingtonSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The alarm with which the proposal for the nationalization of the railroads as the opening wedge for the democratization of industry was received, is giving way to a more sober and a saner attitude on the part of all concerned. This much is apparent after a week during which the various viewpoints have been aired and public opinion reflected.

The railroad brotherhoods acting with the Plumb League resent the implication that they will resort to violent means to secure the adoption of their particular plan for a new era in transportation. They realize, probably, from the national point of view, as expressed by the President on Friday, with regard to a joint session of Congress, how important a method through which the desired reformation is to be achieved.

It is not believed, therefore, that the railroad brotherhoods will cause a debacle in transportation to secure ends which have a better chance of succeeding through orderly methods and the action and reaction of public opinion.

National Conference Called

Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and chairman of the conference called through the Plumb League to consider the railroad question, issued a statement yesterday in which he sounded the keynote "that the whole question must be handled in an orderly manner." Every phase of the transportation question and various bills for its solution now pending before Congress looking toward a settlement, it is announced, are to be investigated.

"In order that this may be done," says the statement, "in the orderly way which befits a question of such transcendent importance of the American people, we have determined to call a national conference to meet in Washington on Monday, Oct. 6, 1919, and we have further decided to appoint special committees to analyze the several proposals which have been offered for the solution of the railroad problem to report their findings at the national conference. One of those committees will be composed of engineering and technical experts, to report upon the proposals as regards their meeting the test of economy and efficiency; the second committee will be composed of legal authorities to report upon the various legal and constitutional questions involved; and the third committee will be composed of economic and financial experts, who will report upon the soundness of the various plans from a financial standpoint.

We urge the American people to consider all the proposals which have been made for dealing with the railroad situation without prejudice and without passion, and to examine the several proposals which have been outlined in the light of the principles which we have enunciated."

The aims animating the brotherhoods and the Plumb League were restated by Chief Justice Clark as follows:

"Distribution of the products of the nation's industry and agriculture is not only a proper but an imperative function of the government which the people have a right to insist shall be properly fulfilled. It is therefore incumbent on the government to provide transportation (as the principal factor in distribution) at actual cost, thus insuring means whereby the products of one region may, with only the addition of actual cost of transportation, be brought to the consumers in another territory.

"Efficiency and economy in transportation are obviously the keys to the solution of the problem of the high cost of living. Any plan proposed for the solution of the railroad problem must, therefore, meet the test that it will provide transportation at actual cost. The existing state of industrial warfare is more costly to the consuming public than to the workers or to the owners of capital. Any plan for the solution of the railroad problem which seeks the endorsement of the public should provide for a share by the workers in the management and in the profits arising from increased efficiency.

Rights of Private Property

"The rights of private property actually invested in the provision of transportation service for the public must be protected. At the same time, it is imperative, in the interest of economy and efficiency and as a means of decreasing the increased cost of living, that the returns to the owners of capital invested in the transportation industry shall not exceed the amount actually necessary to insure their investment and shall not be paid upon fictitious capitalization. Treatment of the railroads as instruments for financial exploitation must cease. Public service, not private profit, should be the animating motive of railroad administration.

Transportation controls the economic and industrial life of the Nation. It is of the utmost importance to industry and agriculture that the railroads shall be efficiently and economically constructed, maintained and operated. Not only the cost of living, but the industrial position of America depends upon the railroads being conducted with these fundamental principles in view."

Southern Shoppers to Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Several thousand striking railway shopmen in the

southeastern division will be back at work today and B. F. Winchell, regional director of railroads, is encouraged to believe normal traffic will be practically restored in a day or two. Shopmen in Atlanta, Birmingham, Alabama, and Memphis, Tennessee, have voted to remain out. It is believed their tactics may stand in the way of early action on the wage issue at Washington for these men who already have returned.

Strikers' Convention

Shopmen Asked to Send Delegates to
Chicago Meeting August 14Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Chicago News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The striking railroad shopmen's central organization in Chicago yesterday called a national convention of the strikers here for Thursday. In the same message, sent out to 196 points, the strikers were advised to hold firm. The message was as follows:

"Send delegates with credentials to convention, Garfield Hall, 4444 Westworth Avenue, Thursday a. m., Aug. 14. Ignore Chicago resolution to get you back to work. Are you with us for original demands retroactive Jan. 1? Wire your sentiments."

"J. D. SANDERS, Secretary." The resolution referred to, said L. M. Hawver, president of the Chicago District Council, was sent out with misleading information to get the men to go back to work. The convention is expected to show the sentiment of the strikers, whether they want to continue the strike or not. The Chicago council takes the position that it only acted so that the rank and file should determine what they wanted to do. It is, however, the hope of the strikers' leaders that they may be accorded a hearing with Director-General Hines and the union's grand lodge officers.

President Hawver said yesterday if a hearing were granted the council he thought an agreement could quickly be reached and the strike be ended. He said he and other council officials would take the first train to Washington at the first sign of an opening. They were placing hope on the advice which James Hamilton Lewis, former Senator, sent to President Wilson to deal with the council leaders. President Hawver said the strikers did not want to embarrass the President, but they insisted on being heard.

Service Further Reduced

Railroads Entering Boston Announce
Drastic CurtailmentsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The situation on railroad lines entering Boston, resulting from the strike of the shopmen, is becoming increasingly serious. The New York, New Haven & Hartford has announced a new drastic curtailment of service, effective today, and says that each day the strike continues will witness a further reduction of service.

The Boston & Albany Railroad yesterday announced an embargo on all freight from connecting lines and also made known that it would accept no freight in Boston except food for human consumption when destined for points on its own lines. The road will continue passenger service to the greatest possible extent, but was compelled, beginning yesterday, to take off all parlor cars, and last night it was announced that all dining car service would be discontinued and that no extra sleeping cars would be attached to any train.

Yesterday's developments in the strike situation on the Boston & Maine showed that the mechanical forces from Springfield to Lyndonville, heretofore unaffected, went out Saturday night. "This means it will be necessary to make a reduction of service in and out of Springfield similar to that made at Boston," the company announced.

The curtailed passenger service to and from Boston will be continued as announced, with no service in the suburban zone, except that two additional Portland trains will be run, beginning Monday, Aug. 11. They are the train from Boston to Portland at 7:35 a. m., and the one from Portland to Boston at 12:10 noon. The restoration of these trains, however, should not be taken as an indication of any likelihood of an increased service. On the contrary, unless there is some early change for the better in the situation a further curtailment in passenger service will undoubtedly have to be made."

FARM MOVEMENT
IN NEW ENGLANDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New England News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In order to attack the fundamentals of the high cost of living, a number of New England men have organized a movement to be known as the New England Farm and Food Foundation, the aim of which will be to encourage farming in this section and to promote cooperation between the farmer and the consumer.

The decline of New England farming has been steady during the last two decades, until at present this section is dependent almost entirely for its food supply upon the south and west. High freight rates from these distant parts of the country are an important factor in living costs.

Promotion of New England agriculture through assistance in organization, through elimination of middlemen to some extent, and through extension of credit will, if supplemented by a campaign to educate the farmer in modern methods, do a great deal to benefit New England as a whole, it is believed. The drift of young men from the farm to the city has meant a severe loss to farming communities, but by making farming more profitable it is hoped that this drift may to some extent be counteracted.

HOOVER AGENTS TO
CHECK PROFITEERSA. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-
General of the United States,
Enlists Food Administrators
to Aid National CampaignSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The scope of the government's dragnet for the detection and punishment of hoarding and profiteering in foodstuffs and other necessary commodities was widened yesterday when A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, issued instructions to every state and federal administrator under the Hoover administration to appoint immediately, in every county in the country, "a fair-price committee," to ascertain whether dealers are making more than a fair margin of profit.

While the committees thus established will be extra legal, and will have no power to hear witnesses or initiate prosecutions, they are authorized to ascertain cost prices, and fair margins of profit, and to publish fair prices for every county, as well as to make reports to the Department of Justice. The committees will help in prosecuting profiteers by reporting to the federal attorneys instances of violations of the Food Control Act.

Many Problems Considered

There are to be meetings of the Senate and House Agricultural committees to consider the question of repealing the government guarantee on wheat, and representatives of the farmers are to be heard on that question.

A special committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is to be appointed to take up proposals, and especially those which relate to interstate distribution of food. Appointments are to be made at once to enable the government departments to attack the food problem in every way that offers betterment.

The Department of Agriculture is considering the resumption of publication of the daily market guide for the benefit of housekeepers. This was formerly published by the Bureau of Markets, supplementing the "fair price list" of the Food Administration, and was recently discontinued because of lack of funds. The publication will contain the wholesale price and a fair retail price for each commodity listed, and also a statement of the quality and quantity of produce brought into the city.

Specific Remedies

Most congressmen are said to favor the passage of laws limiting the time during which food may be kept in cold storage. In fact, there is a measure known as the Hutchinson Bill, now pending, which embodies the ideas on this subject proposed by the President. There is some opposition to licensing the distributing agencies and to branding foodstuffs with the price paid the producer. James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, believes in licensing, but is opposed to price-fixing. He thinks that production in this country at present does not justify the amount of exportation of food that is going on, and that there should be legislation to check it.

Campaign Outlined

"Please request them to pursue approximately the same inquiries with reference to food products and ordinary necessities of dry goods and clothing that were pursued by your fair-price committees under the Food Administration Act. This committee will be an extra-legal body, without power to summon witnesses or power to fix prices. It is requested, however, to ascertain the cost prices to determine the fair margin of profit, and if retail prices are in excess of what the committee regards a fair price, to have published its list of fair prices, reporting to you for review. You are requested to report to the Department of Justice your State, any evidence of hoarding or any other violations of the Food Control Act which may be developed in the work of such committees should be turned over to the United States Attorney who will be instructed to employ all his resources, as well as those of the bureau of investigation, to cooperate with you and your committees in seeking out and punishing all violators of the law. There is a pressing necessity for the restoration of normal conditions, and it is believed through the same organization you had as federal food administrator, you and your county administrators, together with their appointees, can render valuable service to the country at this time, and your cooperation and theirs, without compensation, will be greatly appreciated."

The widest publicity of this movement and the results obtained by the county committees, it is believed, will be an important factor in its success. Please wire whether the government can count upon your cooperation."

The President gave up his week-end trip down the Potomac on the Mayflower, and has been in touch with officials who are, at his instigation, seeking a way out of the economic difficulties with which the people are beset. The House has had to forgo its holiday. Champ Clark, Representative from Missouri, nipped the plan cherished by James R. Mann, Representative from Illinois, on Saturday. He said that he was going to telegraph to every Democratic member to return at once, so that the President's program might be carried out. "We had better be recognizing conditions as they are," said Mr. Clark. "We are stuck. We are going to be here till this time next year, except, perhaps, for a week's recess in December for prudential purposes."

New York Food Plans

Conferences on Distribution of City's
Share of Army SurplusSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. E. S. Porter, state Commissioner of Foods and Markets, is expected to confer today with New York City officials with regard to the city's portion of 200 carloads of army foodstuffs now in storage in this State, to be turned over by the War Department to municipalities for sale to the public. The decision to turn over this amount of foodstuffs was reached at a conference in Washington on Saturday.

There is some doubt here as to whether the prices at which the food can be sold will be low enough to cut under the prices chain stores can come down to if they have to. Representatives of the city are in Washington now to decide this point.

Subpoenas have been issued to the
managers of all warehouses and cold
storage plants here demanding presentation
of invoices showing all food
stocks on hand. On this information
the federal officials will take whatever
action is necessary. Inspectors
will check up on these invoices. Official
believe millions of pounds of
foodstuffs are held here and that some
of it is controlled by speculators and
profiteers.

The New Jersey State Department of Health reports that food held in storage in that State increased by several million pounds last month. Stored fresh meats increased more than 1,000,000 pounds, cheese and butter, 1,500,000 pounds.

Ice Dealers Reduce Price

MELROSE, Massachusetts.—Local ice dealers, after a conference with the Mayor, announced that ice would be delivered for 75 cents for 100 pounds. This is a reduction of 10 cents from the price fixed last week.

Small Profit on Shoes Alleged

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Charges that shoe retailers were profiteers as made in a report of the Federal Trade Commission were denied on Saturday by A. H. Gouting, president of the National Shoe Retailers' Association. The bulk of next fall's

ARMY FOODSTUFFS ABROAD SOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Approximately \$10,000,000 worth of United States Army foodstuffs, stored at Antwerp and the Hook of Holland has been sold to the Belgian Government. The money is payable in three years at 5 per cent interest.

order to assist district attorneys in uncovering evidence of profiteering in foodstuffs and other necessities. Attorney-General Palmer's instructions were that the special agents should drop everything but the most pressing cases now pending and devote their entire attention to assisting in the campaign to reduce the cost of living. The result will be to put hundreds of trained investigators in search of men who have inflated prices exorbitantly.

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INVESTIGATION OF
COERCION REPORTSMayor of New York Directs Police
Commissioner to Find Out
Why Butchers Will Not Buy
at Less Than Packers' PricesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mayor John F. Hylan has written a letter to the Police Commissioner saying that an agent of one of the five big packers "that control the food in the United States," has been following Mr. O'Malley, Deputy Commissioner of Foods and Markets, about from place to place. Mr. O'Malley has been in Washington completing plans for the sale of army food in this city. The Mayor's letter in part follows:

"It is reported that a few men have acquired 10,000,000 pounds of food from the United States Government and are willing to dispose of ham and bacon to New York retailers at 6 cents per pound cheaper than they can buy it from the packers, with the understanding that the retailer will sell it to the public at a corresponding reduction; that it is impossible to sell in the New York market, as the retailers prefer to buy from the packers and charge the public higher prices; that the representatives of the men who have the 10,000,000 pounds of food purchased from the government are likewise being followed by packers' agents while making their rounds in an endeavor to sell this food, and that whenever an order is taken it is canceled within a few hours."

"I wish you would direct the police throughout the city to call on the butchers on their posts and find out if possible whether they are willing to purchase ham and bacon from others than their regular dealer if they can get it at less than 6 cents per pound cheaper."

"Obtain from the butcher the name and description of any man who visits him and requests him not to purchase ham and bacon and other foodstuffs from anyone other than his regular dealer. Butchers should make note of any threat that is made as to credit being cut off and the refusal to supply goods. Have the butcher report any telephone communication or other conversation bearing on credit and foodstuffs furnished by the regular dealers or other dealers who have purchased from the government or other sources."

"The police department of the city must aid in procuring evidence against food profiteers and their agents who are intimidating and coercing dealers and retailers and exploiting the people of the city."

Lower Price on Flour

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Flour milled from the new 1919 wheat crop was quoted here on Saturday at \$1.25 a barrel lower than that of the old crop. In 95-pound cotton sacks flour sold at \$11.50 a barrel, in addition to freight from Minneapolis.

Argentine Food Protection

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—President Irigoyen has asked Congress to prohibit for a period of three years the slaughter of cows and heifers for food.

STOP ARGENTINA SUGAR EXPORT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A decree prohibiting the exportation of sugar has been promulgated by the Argentine Government.

The White House

SAN FRANCISCO

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in Dry Goods,paying the delivery charges to all
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it is solely because they were not in
strong demand that they were not
advanced in price at any such ratio
as the inferior grades, which finally
became practically extinct.Now the looms of Ireland and Scot-
land have resumed weaving the
coarser grades of linens, but market
conditions are such that the fabrics
formerly classed as "cheap" linens
have to bring almost as much as
choice linens which were woven be-
fore the war.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IMPORTANT ROLE OF BRITISH LABOR

Southport Conference Has Shown
That Industrialism Is Destined
to Play a Prominent Part
in Future British Politics

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The country is all the better for the decisions of the Labor Party, arrived at in conference assembled during the last week in June in the pleasant seaside town of Southport, on the Lancashire coast. The politicians have been driven furiously to think and the community have been compelled to recognize what an influential press has endeavored to conceal from them—that industrialism is destined to play an important part in the future politics of the Nation, and that the demand for industrial action to influence the programs of the politicians has set itself to popular belief. The support of a very considerable proportion of the British trade union movement.

The conference, on a card vote, decided by a two to one majority in favor of the strike weapon in support of the Parliamentary Party's effort to achieve any reform Labor has set itself the task of attaining. That is the rub, and one that appears to have been overlooked by most people who concern themselves with the activities of Labor.

Although the question of industrial action to attain political ends was centered round the allied intervention in Russia, and drew to it much lukewarm support in consequence of Labor's opposition to the Russian campaign, yet the industrialists at Southport made their own position quite clear, namely, that they intended the policy to apply to all questions affecting the social, political, or industrial life of the people. In fact the discussion on the part of the two extreme opposing forces might be regarded as having taken the form of abstract theory, reference to political issues being merely used to demonstrate how difficult, and sometimes impossible, it was to draw a line between an industrial and a political question. In the face of this it is useless to console oneself with the thought that the policy will die with the settlement of the Russian question, even if this were on the point of being accomplished.

Influencing Parliament

The fundamental postulate that emerges from the decision of the conference—and one that the community would be well-advised to take to heart—is this: that the party, which at the moment looks like being called upon to form the next government, has decided that it is consistent with democratic ideals, through the pressure of a general strike, to compel Parliament to move in a given direction. It was boldly declared, and cheered to the echo in the debate, that as the present government was returned to power on the false promises and deceit of politicians, the strike weapon was justified to compel them to appeal to the country for support of a policy which, it is alleged, is contrary to their election pledges.

That there was intense feeling on the question was evidenced in the opening stages of the conference when the chairman, Mr. John McGurk, threw down the gauntlet to the industrialists in behalf of the constitutionalists. Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, very carefully and skillfully pointed out subsequently that industrial action was, and should be, constitutional, and that it was to prevent unconstitutional strikes on the part of aggrieved minorities that he desired to obtain the decision of the conference.

Folly of Sectional Action

Mr. Smillie indignantly repudiated the assertion which had so often been made, that the triple alliance desired to intervene in all matters of a political character. It was, he stated, because he realized the utter folly of sectional action that he and his colleagues decided to refer the questions arising out of the Russian intervention and conscription to the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, who alone were in a position to speak for the whole of the trade union movement.

Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, spoke in similar vein in opposing the report of the executive committee, of which, by the way, he is a member. He received a tremendous reception when it became apparent that his intention was to challenge the paragraph in the report relating to industrialism. Mr. Williams urged the leaders to take action because of his conviction, formed in moving up and down the country, that if they refused, then the rank and file, who were thoroughly and honestly disgusted with the government's foreign policy, would themselves take action. The government, Mr. Williams alleged, had thrown down the challenge through Mr. Winston Churchill, and it was the duty of the conference to reply to that challenge.

Labor's attitude to the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, on account of their refusal to take part in a proposed deputation to the government, was manifest, when Mr. Williams said that certain of their members were more reactionary than Mr. Winston Churchill, which statement was received with rounds of applause.

Altering Tactics

Neither the army, the navy, nor the police could be relied upon to support the government, said Mr. Williams, and it was imperative that as the Labor movement was passing rapidly through the transitional stage they should alter their tactics to meet changed circumstances.

Perhaps the best speech on the side

of the industrialists came from Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and of whom the present writer said in January last, that the new policy of the miners was a triumph for the new school, of which Mr. Hodges was one of the principal exponents in the miners' ranks.

Mr. Hodges, in his speech, proceeded to show in a quiet, calm, and well-reasoned statement that the resolution, if carried, did not propose an immediate stoppage of work, it simply proposed to call together a conference of the trade unions to consider what action, if any, could be exerted to achieve what the Parliamentary Party through sheer lack of numbers had been unable to obtain. Together with Mr. Smillie he objected to the triple alliance being saddled with the brunt of the fighting, and wanted the Labor movement as a whole to support the opposition to those political objects they had so frequently denounced.

"If they fail to give us that measure of support," Mr. Hodges said, "we must use, within the constitution of the triple alliance, the industrial forces concentrated there and ask our members to give us authority to declare what industrial action we should take after they have been consulted."

The industrialists, however, had by no means the better of the argument, and were compelled to listen to the keen, incisive logic of Mr. J. R. Clynes, who reminded the conference that the Labor Party were on the threshold of success, and that at no distant future they would be called upon to take over the responsibilities of office. Mr. Clynes declared himself strongly opposed to the exercise of industrial powers for what were obviously political purposes, arguing that if this policy were considered right and justifiable then they could not resent the use of the same weapon by an aggressive minority when the Labor Party were in power. He reminded the conference that quite recently there had been a general election, the result of which led him to conclude that Labor was not ripe for the advanced policy of the party.

Value of Strike Weapon

Mr. Clynes was supported by James Sexton, William Braze, and Ben Tillet, all of whom, incidentally, have years of strenuous industrial activity to their credit, and cannot, therefore, be charged with regarding the strike weapon as of no consequence. Upon purely industrial questions it would perhaps be difficult to find another trio who have had so many opportunities of testing the value of the strike weapon for the settlement of disputes.

The most significant feature of the debate was the silence of the Socialist sections inside the party, particularly the Independent Labor Party, who in the past have been bitterly opposed to industrial action.

Sufficient material can be obtained from the meetings of the most prominent leaders of the Independent Labor Party to indicate the party's attitude toward the question. One can only conclude that the triumph of the syndicalists inside the Independent Labor Party is even more pronounced than was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor in reviewing their annual conference proceedings recently.

Although feeling sometimes ran high, the debate was characterized by good humor and a spirit of comradeship, as evidenced by the following incident. The conference having agreed upon a resolution declaring that members of Parliament should receive a salary of £600 a year (an increase of £200), Mr. Sexton asked if the logical thing for the direct actionists was not to instruct the Labor members to down tools on Monday. Whereupon another delegate immediately proposed Mr. Sexton as chairman of the strike committee.

LESS UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to the return of the Labor department of the Board of Trade, published in the Labor Gazette, there was an improvement in the state of unemployment during May, and the out-of-work donation statistics show that the large amount of transitional unemployment which has prevailed in recent months has diminished considerably. The number of unemployed persons whose out-of-work donation policies remained lodged at employment exchanges fell from 1,093,328, at April 25, to 771,211 at May 30—a reduction of 322,117.

The number of policies lodged by women (civilian) and girls fell from 472,905 to 221,128, that is by 251,777, thus accounting for 78 per cent of the total reduction. Of the persons in receipt of the out-of-work donation the men (civilian) numbered 150,250; boys 12,912; women 207,897; girls 13,231; demobilized men 384,919; demobilized women 2002.

An analysis of the policies lodged at May 20 revealed that 68,444 of the unemployed persons were in receipt of the reduced donation which is paid to civilians after the expiry of the first period of 13 weeks' unemployment.

The number of workpeople employed at coal mines is 18 per cent greater than a year ago. Employment in the pig iron industry remained good. The cotton trade improved considerably. The brick trade continued to improve, employment being good or very good in the most important centers. As regards agriculture, May was favorable for farming operations and arrears of work were greatly reduced, but the supply of labor and especially of skilled men was still deficient.

The average increase in prices of food on June 2 was 104 per cent above the pre-war level, as compared with 107 per cent of May 1, taking the pre-war standard of consumption.

PAY OF SILK EMPLOYEES RAISED
SUNBURY, Pennsylvania.—Thirty thousand employees of the Susquehanna Silk Mills on Saturday were given a voluntary wage increase of 10 per cent.

STRIKE OF ACTORS GAINING HEADWAY

Ten Houses Closed as Result of
Deadlock in New York City—
Players Threaten to Tie Up
Theaters in Other Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ten theater are now closed, leaving 14 open as a result of the actors' strike. Five of the 14 are running makeshift performances. The managers hope to reopen some of the ten Monday night, and the actors spent Sunday night appealing to many actors with a view to tying up more shows. Three new plays are due to open this week, but whether they will be doubtful.

Whether the union musicians, electricians and stage hands will strike in sympathy with the actors is also doubtful, but may be decided soon. Unprejudiced observation brings the conviction that with such help the actors must win. Union vaudeville players have been notified not to appear in theaters affected by the strike. The actors talk of calling a strike in Chicago if necessary. Already one company has been tied up at Atlantic City. The managers insist that the actors are wrong in compelling Actors Equity Association members to break their contracts by striking, and suits against individuals and the associations are threatened. The actors hold that recognition of the association is the chief issue at stake. The managers say that to deal with an actors' union with a closed shop is impossible and that the Equity leaders are agitators with whom they cannot confer.

Managers Confer

William A. Brady is one of the managers who are exhorting the players almost nightly. On the Century stage he denied that the Producing Managers Association is opposed to organized Labor, taking care to see that the stage hands heard this. Mr. Brady challenged Francis Wilson, president of the Actors Equity Association, to a debate in the Metropolitan Opera House. George M. Cohan continues in the cast of "The Royal Vagabond" and promises to repay, in the future, the players who have stood by him.

The managers are not regarding the situation with complacency by any means. On the Century Roof early Saturday morning, Lee Shubert, F. Ray Comstock, Mr. Brady and Morris Gest held conference. They were determined to fight to a finish. Mr. Shubert and J. J. Shubert hold so many theaters that they are said to be the hardest hit of any of the managers.

Many chorus girls are joining the Equity, and several have quit the Winter Garden rehearsals. Other new Equity members include Chic Sale, Zella Sears, Ray Dooley, William and Gordon Dooley, Doris Kenyon, John Cumberland, and Blanche Ring. Holbrook Blinn, William Collier, and Allan Dinehardt have resigned.

Actors Meet Opposition

Picketing Saturday night caused the arrest of two actors outside the Winter Garden, charged with disorderly conduct. Audiences at the Winter Garden and New Amsterdam expressed dissatisfaction with the mediocre quality of the shows, caused by the introduction of vaudeville performers to replace strikers. Charles B. Dillingham was left unhampered until Saturday night. In the afternoon he said:

"The Actors Equity Association, by its threat to close my theater and force actors to break their contract with me, compels me to take a stand with my fellow-managers in protesting against such arbitrary and illegal methods."

Jefferson De Angelis, therefore, notified Equity members in the cast at the Globe to strike, and the removal of Scott Welch, Joseph Santley, Ivy Sawyer, and others stopped "She's a Good Fellow."

More members of "The Better Ole" company have quit, but their places have been filled. The Equity is planning to run a benefit show. The managers have offered financial assistance to actors thrown out of work in companies forced to suspend by the action of Equity members.

Mr. Blinn explained that he was co-partner with the Selwyns and Eugene Walter in "The Challenge," and has an iron-clad contract which compels him to play in it and act in a managerial capacity. His advice is that he is bound to stand by that contract.

E. H. Sothern has resigned from the Equity Association, explaining: "In my capacity as actor I have tried to mediate in preventing the strike. In my capacity as a manager, which I have been for 35 years, I have signed contracts with 21 theaters for next season and will not break these contracts. The proposition I was empowered to make to the Actors Equity mass meeting, that the association should meet the managers in mass meeting, was voted down, or I believe an understanding could have been arrived at. Under the circumstances I feel compelled to resign, as I am not in accord with their procedure."

Officials of Equity report receiving a message from John Drew offering to do anything in his power to help them. Raymond Hitchcock telegraphed a denial of the report that he has resigned from Equity.

MINERS ORDERED BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BELLEVILLE, Illinois.—More than 1800 coal miners who struck in this district because they were penalized, under their agreement, by the operators for participating in the strike of Mooney sympathizers on July 5, were ordered back to work by Frank Farrington, president of the United

Mine Workers for Illinois. President Farrington stated that the miners had been warned that they must not remain away from work on July 5 as that would make them amenable to a deduction of \$5 in pay, in accordance with the existing agreement. There is a possibility that the strike of protest against the fine will make the miners amenable to still another fine.

BOSTON POLICE UNION TO RECEIVE CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston police, in spite of the opposition of Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, will this week obtain a charter in the American Federation of Labor as City Policemen's Union 16,807. The organization will be the first police union established in this part of the country.

The application for a charter was signed, it is said, by more than 1000 members of the police force. The police have had for many years an organization known as the Boston Social Club, which will now, it is expected, go into the union as a body, retaining its present officers as officers of the police force. The Pemberton Club, composed of police department officials, may also enter the union, according to certain persons interested in union activities.

The Russell Club composed of Boston firemen, is now raising a fund by assessments upon the members to conduct a campaign for the two-platoon system.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO RETAIN WOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Wool still in the possession of the United States War Department approximates 145,000,000 pounds, of which 12,000,000 pounds is carpet wool. Since the armistice was signed 315,000,000 pounds have been sold at auction and contracts with the British Government for 66,000,000 pounds of Australian wool have been canceled. Virtually all the wool yet to be sold was obtained abroad.

The policy in disposing of the existing surplus contemplates withholding it from the market until next November so as to give domestic growers an opportunity to dispose of their clip without competition from the government, but this policy is not final. It is planned to finish the marketing of this surplus before the summer of 1920, dividing the quantity into six or seven blocks and selling one block each month, beginning in November.

NEW YORK MILLINERY GIRLS ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Upward of 15,000 girls, formerly employed in making feathers and artificial flowers for women's headgear, are now on strike mainly, as claimed by Miss Rose Schneiderman, because of the refusal of the employers to recognize the union. The smaller employers are said to be willing to grant all the girls' demands, but it is said that they stand in fear of the big manufacturers who are members of the Milliners' Association.

Besides union recognition, the girls demand a 44-hour week, \$3 increase in wages, five legal holidays with pay, double time for overtime, and better enforcement of factory regulations in the lofts where most of the work is done.

LABOR'S FIGHT FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Organized Labor will not attempt to impose the Plumb plan for railroad control in other industries unless employees and the public desire it, and its fight for public ownership of utilities will not stop until it has reached that point where "grant and privilege cease." This was the message delivered on Saturday by Glenn E. Plumb, speaking as Labor's representative to the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Again Mr. Plumb denied that the railroad brotherhoods had attempted by threats of violence or strikes to force Congress to adopt his plan.

CITY EMPLOYEES COMBINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Unions of employees of the city of Boston have combined into a central body known as the Municipal Employees Central Council of Boston, which, at its first meeting, was on record in favor of a general increase in pay for city employees and of increasing the retirement allowance from \$360 to \$500 a year. The Council will hereafter present to the city government all demands for wage increases.

ICE CREAM PLANT IN BREWERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—A large ice cream factory will be installed immediately in the New Orleans plant of the Anheuser-Busch brewery according to an announcement made here by Eberhard Anheuser, vice-president of the company. The remainder of the plant comprising a block in its entirety will continue as a storage plant.

SEE U. S. BATTLESHIPS

PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING

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BROOKLYN STREET CAR STRIKE ENDS

Service Restored on Agreement
Involving Recognition of Union
if Half of Men Are Members
—Talk of Strike in Manhattan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The strike against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, called by members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees last Wednesday morning, ended yesterday morning. Normal service was restored as a result of an agreement signed by Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the company, and representatives of the strikers, after a conference between them and state and city officials before United States Judge Julius M. Mayer, called at the instance of Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner.

The men struck for recognition of the union, an increase of pay, reinstatement of discharged union men, and the eight-hour day. Mr. Garrison all along refused to recognize the union or deal with a committee from it. He made it clear that he was conferring on Saturday with representatives of the employees, not of the union.

The settlement was reached on four points. Future dealings between the receiver and the employees will be based on the result of a count to determine whether 50 per cent of those affected by the strike belong to the association. Mr. Garrison is to present the grievances of the strikers. If he and they fail to agree, a board of arbitration is to be named by them. All parties agree to abide by its decision.

If 50 per cent of the employees are found to be members of the union, the receiver will accord the union committee at least the same recognition as is now accorded the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Now there is talk of a strike in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has published large advertisements warning that transit chaos is threatening and saying that the authorities can either increase the fare to 8 cents to permit wage increases, or provide police protection to keep rapid transit going.

"Our employees," says the Interborough, "through collective bargaining, are under contracts which last until the end of the year, and they have declared their intention to live up to their agreements. But they should have more pay to meet the cost of living, and we believe that this is the view of the fair and generous public."

If agitators are permitted to take advantage of this condition to disorganize business, inconvenience the public, intimidate and injure faithful employees and destroy property, this warning will have been in vain. The responsibility is upon the public authorities.

CHANGE IN FUEL OF AEROPLANES

Air Mail Service to Use Alcohol
in Place of Gasoline—Several
Advantages Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Experiments with alcohol as a substitute for gasoline are being made in the motors of the aeroplanes used in the air mail service, and Post Office Department officials believe a revolutionary change in motor operation may result. The alcohol contains a fair percentage of benzol and some ether.

After a number of tests with this new fuel under adverse weather conditions, the department is changing its aeroplane engine attachments and shortly will be operating the entire New York-Washington service with alcohol. It is thought a De Havilland four plane using the fuel can make a non-stop flight from New York to Cleveland, Ohio, 430 miles.

The advantage of alcohol is found in the greater cleanliness of the motor, reduction in the cost of upkeep and in its burning cooler than gasoline, thereby overcoming objections to the high compression motors at low altitude.

Motors which ordinarily use 25 to 26 gallons of gasoline have made the same flights on 20 gallons of alcohol, and this saving permits a wider flying radius.

Selling Methods Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thirty-one interstate distributors of gasoline in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota have been cited to make answer before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington on Sept. 15 to charges of unfair competition. The cases were initiated by competitors of the distributors.

It is alleged that the 31 distributors supply gasoline dealers with automatic measuring pumps at cut prices on condition that the dealers shall not sell the gasoline of competitors from these pumps. The effect of this practice, it is said, is to bar the gasoline of distributors who do not sell pumps, and complaint also is made by manufacturers of pumps who do not sell gasoline that unwarrantably low prices are charged for pumps by those distributors who sell them.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMMISSIONS NAMED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Two new commissions charged with the study of the details of petroleum legislation were named in the Chamber of Deputies recently.

Should the Senate agree to the proposal of the Chamber to end the extraordinary session on Aug. 15, it is believed that the commissions will not report until the regular session begins on Sept. 1.

RESERVE STOCKS OF OIL INCREASE

Survey in the United States
Shows Larger Production—
Mexican Supplies Available—
Gasoline Prices Not Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Continued active development of oil fields in the United States and throughout the world is reported in the latest survey of the industry by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior. The British and French governments are showing the importance they attach to oil by seeking to acquire sources of supply and protecting their nationals within their domains or spheres of influence.

At the present time, the principal domestic source is in the mid-continent field, which extends from Kansas through Oklahoma into northern Texas and Louisiana. This district is producing now more than 500,000 barrels of oil daily, being more than half the total production of the United States.

In California, considerable new territory of great promise has recently been developed in the southern part of the State, and in the Elk Hills district, in Kern County. The district is, however, closed to public entry, except in a small part, by reason of the establishment of the naval reserve and the litigation over railroad lands.

Since 1918, some 35,000,000 barrels of oil were imported from Mexico. Imports have been greatly increased during the first half of 1919, and they can still be further extended, according to the need of the United States, as it is chiefly a matter of demand and transportation. A great deal of interest is being displayed in establishing refineries on the Gulf coast of the Atlantic seaboard to handle Mexican oil, the intention being to export Mexican oil and take off the gasoline and other desirable products, selling the residuum for fuel oil.

In regard to the petroleum products, gasoline has remained practically stationary in price during the last two years, with local tendencies toward cuts in prices; kerosene has increased in price; fuel oil, since the signing of the armistice, has decreased greatly in price, and its disposal at the present time constitutes the most serious problem in the refinery business east of the Rocky Mountains.

During the late summer and the winter of 1918, the stocks of gasoline became reduced. These have been building up during 1919. The daily average production of gasoline during the month of May was, in 1917, 7,703,749 gallons; in 1918, 10,302,942 gallons; in 1919, 11,434,593 gallons. Stocks have increased from 460,637,479 in May, 1918, to 594,035,688 in May, 1919.

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FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY CHANGED

According to Eugene Brieux, Algeria Will One Day "Play a Part in the History of the World Never Yet Equalled"

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 5.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—This was once written by Mr. Eugene Brieux: "I have a profound conviction, a certainty, that Algeria will one day play a part in the history of the world which has never yet been equalled. It is here, I think, on this African soil, nourished by the thought of the north, organized, civilized, improved by Latin culture, that the next blooming of the human flower will occur—of the French flower become more vivacious, more exalted, more brilliant under this purer and more ardent sky." There is a wonderful conception in this statement; when thinking of the remarkable colonial achievements of the last two or three centuries and the new worlds that have been opened up of the United States, Canada, Australia and the other British colonies—to contemplate northern Africa as becoming the theater of interest, attraction, and activity, with France as the dominating and organizing factor.

This idea is at the root of the great dream of an ardent section of France at the present time, and one which they think will come true, while within this one big dream various other subsidiary dreams are being closely discussed. The great point with skeptical foreigners is as to how circumstances justify expectations. The latter are generally in a high key of optimism and ecstasy, but reason and arguments are produced. The thesis of Mr. Jean Mélié, which produced in a compact book, has attracted keen attention in France, has been explained already in essence. He says that the future of France is in Africa, and that Algeria is called to be at the head of a vast national movement. It is interesting to see how he develops his idea.

Genius for Colonization

He reminds his readers of the dark days, from the colonies' point of view, of 1830, when there was only a handful of French colonists and business men in northern Africa. They are regarded as having been in their own way heroic soldiers facing the dangers of the country and "braving all the uncertainties of exchange and credit."

But they had faith in the future that was reserved for their country in northern Africa. Nothing deterred them, and it is claimed that, by their courage and perseverance, they proved that France had the genius for colonization, while at the same time they had endeavored to pursue their conquest morally by attaching the natives to themselves, appealing to them, allowing them to participate in their enterprises, and shaping a better form of life for them.

France, it is said, must now follow along the lines of the first colonists and in the same spirit, for seeing the immensity of her African Empire, she has said, as it were, only a handful to give the desired beneficial impulse to all parts of it. The circumstances are such that in the scheme of expansion by which France is to be assured of being a nation of the front rank, Algeria must be regarded as the elder daughter of the country, walking always by her side, assisting her, identifying herself with her in all her trials and her labors.

"Algeria, as a matter of fact," it is said, "is neither a protectorate nor a colony, but a land which has participated in the entire history and civilization of the Mediterranean basin and which ought in the future in view of the eternal predominance of our country, to be completely fashioned in the image of that country." And so, says Mr. Mélié, Algeria will achieve its most magnificent development and will have the supreme honor of making its own history in the marvelous history of France, and will become the greatest and most prosperous African power to the sole advantage of France in face of all the European powers. He says that the Algerian natives are the brothers of the French, and that for proof one has only to read again and with affection the splendid pages of Algerian history. Algeria is no longer, as was once the case, the land of strange complexities. After having been through days of the greatest danger, she is now the soil on which the destinies of the country shall be forged.

Very well, after a full expression of his enthusiasms and his beliefs, this authority proceeds to an examination of the material facts of the case. He looks upon the main point that France must derive more essentials from her colonies and less from other countries. Taking a recent return of imports he shows that out of 7,800,000 francs' worth of goods imported from abroad, colonial products not being included in this reckoning, there were more than 4,700,000 francs' worth which for the greater part could be produced not in France, but in the colonies.

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GREEK PREMIER AS A CROWNED VICTOR

Greeks Prepare Golden Wreath of Wild Olive for Mr. Venizelos in Recognition of His Services to Greece

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the many peace celebrations and forms of welcome which the countries of the world have prepared for their delegates, is perhaps none more artistically and historically interesting than Greece's reception of the great Cretan statesman, returning from the Conference. Nothing could make stronger appeal to the imagination than the crowning of Eleutherios Venizelos, in the Stadium as an Olympic victor, with the golden wreath of wild olive to which the whole democracy of Greece has subscribed.

The wild olive was peculiarly the Olympic victor's wreath, though the crowning of heroes in Greece—certainly before the influence of Rome was to be noted in Grecian customs—was not for those who had performed great and valiant deeds in statecraft, or in defense of their country, but for those who had outstripped their fellows in the athletic games which were the chief feature of their national life. The Isthmian festival, claiming an even greater antiquity than the Olympic, crowned its heroes with dry celery leaves; in the cypress grove of Nemea, a secluded valley among the hills halfway between Philus and Cleone, the wreath was of fresh celery, though there at one time, as in other ways, both having probably come under Dorian influence, the prize was a wreath of wild olives. With the Pythians, at Delphi, the prize was a crown of bay leaves, plucked from the Vale of Tempe.

If the extraordinary picturesqueness of those ancient festivals is lacking in a twentieth century celebration, yet its significance, so universal in its message, and the gratitude not less than the admiration of the people for the work which this modern "Olympian" has accomplished, during his many years of service for Greece, make the occasion a deeply impressive one.

The Ancient Ceremony

In the middle of the fifth century, B. C., the period of Olympia's greatest glory, when the genius of Pindar and Bacchylides were celebrating the victors in song and Ptolemy with Myron were celebrating them in bronze, the heralds, wearing crowns of olives upon their heads, went forth from the city of Elis, to invite the states of Greece to attend the great festival. Elis, which had been rebuilt mainly as a training ground for 10 months in the year for the great games. At the close of their training, the athletes were called together and thus addressed: "If you have exercised yourselves in a manner worthy of the Olympic festival, if you have been guilty of no slothful or ignoble act, go on with courage. You who have not so practiced, go whither you will."

A few days before the festival, the procession started from Elis on its way to Olympia. First came the Hellenodice, or judges, with other officials, then the athletes and their trainers, the horses and chariots, their owners, jockeys, and drivers. The journey, which lasted two days, followed the coast line until the valley of Alpheus was reached. At the fountain of Piera which marked the boundary between Elis and Olympia, a halt

was made and certain rites were performed. The next day the long imposing procession reached Olympia.

"The whole Greek world," writes Mr. Norman Gardiner, "was represented from Marseilles to the Black Sea, from Thrace to Africa. The country folk came on foot along the valleys of the Peloponnese, the richer classes in chariots or on horseback." Statesmen and philosophers, princes and peasants, poets, and sculptors all came to the festival, only women were excluded, though they might enter their horses for the chariot race. Every four years, however, the women had their own festival at Olympia, called the Heraea. At this festival there were races for maidens of various ages, the victors receiving a crown of olives.

The crowns for the Olympic victors were made of branches cut from the sacred olive tree, "the olive of fair crowns," which stood behind the temple of Zeus. They were cut by a youth of pure Greek parentage with a golden sickle and placed upon a tripod, probably beside the judges who had seats reserved for them in the great amphitheater surrounding the stadium. While the spectators sat or stood on the slopes about the stadium, the Hellenodice and competitors entered along a private way, the former robed in purple with garlands upon their heads.

Rewarding the Victor

When an event was finished, the herald proclaimed the name of the victor, who advanced toward the seats of the judges, his head bound with fillets of wool, and the chief Hellenodice thereupon placed upon his head the olive wreath, at a later date adding the palm of victory which he put into his hand; the spectators in the meantime showering flowers and presents of all sorts upon him.

It is more than sixteen hundred years since there took place the last crowning with olive leaves of an Olympic hero on the banks of the River Alpheus. The revival of that ceremony in order to commemorate events in the twentieth century, events which are among the greatest not only in the history of the Hellenes, but of the whole world, thus links up the past with the present. The part which Greece has played in them, the place which she has occupied in the Peace Conference, she owes to the courage, tenacity and brilliant statecraft of Mr. Venizelos. It is because of these facts, of which her democracy is fully aware, that Greece has desired thus impressively to celebrate according to the ancient traditions of her race.

It has been said truly of Mr. Venizelos that he is not a Cretan only, nor a Greek only; he is before all a great European. There is something curiously appropriate in this crowning of Eleutherios Venizelos by the people of Greece, for by his speeches, by his character, by his actions, he has aroused in them a new and infinitely nobler concept of the Hellenic idea than was ever theirs in their most glorious days. He has been a pioneer along the path to freedom, to democracy, to the true sense of brotherhood among the nations of the world. And they who have watched, obeyed, and followed him during these years of peace and war, know that this is so.

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GERMAN OFFICIAL ON FORMER KAISER

Letter Written in 1906 by Mr. von Holstein, Now Published, Points Out "Dangers of the Future" Provoked by Ruler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—A notable letter written on May 13, 1906, that is, during one of the most critical phases of the first Morocco crisis—by Mr. von Holstein, the then famous permanent official of the German Foreign Office, has recently found its way into print in Germany. It was originally addressed to the editor of a South German paper, and appeared in the Süddeutsche Monatshefte for March last. Since then it has been reproduced by the leading Independent Socialist organ, the Leipziger Zeitung, with what that paper terms "entirely unimportant abbreviations."

The version thus published reads as follows:

"The German Empire stands confronting a period of dangers, of humiliations. Immediately confronting it. First to challenge, and then to draw back—before an imaginary danger even—can lead to no good end. The Morocco question contained no dangers. Russia and Italy, who for financial reasons both have need of the most profound peace, and Liberal England who would best prefer to disarm, and finally also the French Government for whom a victorious French general would signify the greatest possible danger—none of these would have allowed matters to come to the decision of war. But they all stood firm to begin with because they hoped, and also partly allowed it to appear, that Germany would lose her nerve. They all feel today that they were right. That is precisely the danger. The same methods will be applied again. No one wants war today, because every reasonable politician tells himself that the masses would not follow blindly. Look at Russia. But for several to band together in order to humble one 'par raison démonstrative sans aucun danger personnel,' that accords with the spirit of the times. And that we are only 'one' is shown by the reception of the Sekundanten telegram, and the

construing by the Austrians, and more particularly by the Hungarian press of the project of the Vienna visit as a demonstration against England and Italy.

Dangers of the Future

"There is only one possibility of obviating the certain dangers of the future. We must firmly oppose all useless provocations, whether of word or deed, and must criticize them as political unwisdom. And it is precisely the constitutional press that must take that stand; if it comes from the Vorwärts it is, at most, the masses only who are influenced, not the Kaiser, who is the quarter it is intended to reach. All provocations either proceed from the Kaiser directly, or are devised to please him."

"I will give an instance of minor importance. Ballin, who does all kinds of mischief to make himself interesting to the Kaiser, is going to run a few steamships between Baara and the Persian Gulf. In this case, it would be a good thing, when the matter becomes known, to discuss publicly whether the slight advantages gained by this enterprise are worth the disadvantage accruing to Germany by reason of the fact that by thus obtruding herself at a busy time at the point of friction between Russia and England she inevitably facilitates a rapprochement between London and St. Petersburg. (The Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia was, in fact, concluded in 1907, a little more than a year after Mr. von Holstein wrote this letter.) To be effective this criticism must be aimed openly at the Kaiser. Of course, every word must be weighed, but the Kaiser must be made to feel that his prestige suffers if he allows himself to be swayed by every impulse. The Kaiser systematically puts a stop to criticism by those who are in personal touch with him. In such cases some such remarks are wont to be made as: 'You surprise me. I thought you were anxious to retain your post.'

"A very suitable occasion for getting in a blow would have been the speech

which the Kaiser delivered last summer at Strassburg in which, assuming the role of the world's schoolmaster, he lectured both the Russians and the Japanese. By that he did us enormous harm, not only in Japan. His Majesty showed his displeasure demonstratively to a highly placed individual who ventured to criticize the speech strongly.

Need for Criticism

"To sum up: Without criticism we shall find ourselves in the ditch; this criticism, however, can be exercised only by press and Parliament, and it is the press, as being the most impersonal element, which must begin, because there are very few independent men in the Reichstag; the members of the Reichstag will be emboldened to criticize if the press leads the way. On the occasion of the recent theatrical debate a Conservative deputy—von Arnim, I think—said something to this effect: 'The debate has shown that greater care will have to be taken than heretofore.' Don't you think that these cautious words are expression to the sentiment of the whole German people? Not only abroad, but in Germany itself the fear of personal monarchy is growing. And rightly so."

"The Kaiser has dramatic, but not political instinct; he thinks of the momentary effect, not of the consequences, rather he is for the most part unpleasantly surprised by the latter. People are now gradually beginning to note this. For this reason it appears to me that the psychological moment has come at which the reputable press can and must support the responsible advisers of the Crown against illegitimate influences by dint of firm criticism courteously framed, bringing sound human reason to bear on each individual case on its own initiative, and without consultation with the government. Only in this way can it support the responsible authorities, even though the press bureau will, and must, be compelled to say the contrary, no matter who the Imperial Chancellor and who the head of the press bureau may be."

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RECENT OPENING OF SPANISH CORTES

Ceremony Has Never, It Is Said, Been Attended With a Feeling of Higher Expectancy, Curiosity, and Anxiety

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Never has the Spanish Parliament been opened with a feeling of higher expectancy, curiosity, and anxiety than on the present occasion, and all who follow the jagged course of Spanish affairs, the procedure, hopes, and failures of the little corner country of the golden past, whose dreamy leaders, or some of them, would have it live on in the old way, regardless of Europe, the world, or its own masses, know the reason why.

On the eve of the opening, political Madrid abounded in rumors and statements. For one thing there was doubt and mystery as to who would be the occupants of the offices of president, respectively, of the Chamber and the Senate. As has been seen, almost every person of great political consequence in Spain, except, perhaps, the King himself, had been mentioned in connection with these appointments, by which it was hoped to serve well some political end and get rid of some difficulty. The first proposition was that Mr. Dato should have one of them, as a means of gathering the sympathy of the Liberal-Conservatives, as they call themselves, to the side of the government; but, apart from the fact that Don Eduardo Dato has far too much of the old Spanish pride in him, even allowing for all the vagaries and the vicissitudes of political life, to accept office under a leader who was once deposed that he himself might reign in his stead, and whose time by general consent is short, there was the resolution of the party that in no circumstance was any member of it to accept any governmental or parliamentary office under this Maura government.

Selecting Presidents

There can be no doubt that in passing this resolution the members of the party, assembled in the house of Mr. Dato himself, had this special contingency in mind. It is known also that the King had carefully endeavored to exercise some influence upon Don Eduardo to the end that he might be brought to change his mind in this matter, but it was not to be done. An even greater ambition held for a moment by the somewhat distracted Mr. Maura was that he might even persuade the Count de Romanones to take one of these chairs and by this means do something to undermine or even dissolve the compact made by the parties of the Left by which they were pledged to do all in their power to break down the Maura government and impede it in every conceivable way, the belief of the Maurists—and many others he said, including the Socialists and some of the Republican sections—being that the Count de Romanones was the weakest link in this chain of the indignant and aggressive Izquierdas, in which they were probably wrong.

Shortly before the opening of Parliament a note appeared in La Epoca, the newspaper supporting Mr. Dato, to the effect that the party might take some of the minor offices—secretaryships—in the Chamber, but former ministers of the party were emphatic in stating that they would do nothing of the kind. Eventually the Marques de Figueroa was mentioned as president of the Chamber, and Rodriguez San Pedro as president of the Senate. This was really an official statement, but even so it was not final, for about the same time it was announced that Messrs. Maura and Dato had come to an understanding by which the eminent Conservative, Sanchez Guerra, should be president of the Senate. But for some reason unknown, no more was heard of this, though indeed, in spite of its authoritative appearance, little was thought of it.

But then came the further and quite definite statement that Rodriguez San Pedro, who evidently had not been consulted before the announcement was made in his name, declined to become the president of the Senate, whereupon Mr. Alendalaz, vice-governor of the Banco de España was nominated in his stead. This shrewd business gentleman was quite willing, but immediately a difficulty presented itself in regard to his appointment, for it is the wholesome law that such an office may not be held by any person financially interested in and remunerated by the great semi-state and other concerns, and not only was there his interest in the Banco de España, but also the fact that he was president of the committee of management of a big concern known as the Compania Arrendataria de Tabacos.

The whole question was whether in such circumstances he could be permitted to receive the salary of a president of the Senate, without which presumably there was nothing doing. The authorities on finance and procedure and the heads of various official departments were speedily consulted by the government and, as was to be expected, a formula was discovered by virtue of which Mr. Alendalaz might receive the proper emoluments. Then the great question was considered solved. The Marques de Figueroa, by the way, is a member of the permanent committee of the Council of State, and it was arranged that he should retain this office as well as hold that of president of the Chamber.

Mysterious Consultations

On the days immediately preceding the opening of the Cortes, meetings of sections, secret conclaves, mysterious consultations appeared to be more numerous than had ever been known in

the political history of the capital. Every influence seemed to be in full operation in the social and political way. The Condesa de Casa Valencia, the lady whose luncheons have assumed an importance beyond that of Cabinet meetings and consultation among the rival political forces, the King himself, by his attendance, having given them the seal of extreme significance, met the occasion by a luncheon party, the Condesa having thus been lifted to such a height in Spanish statecraft as women in Spain have rarely achieved, her house representing, as it seems, a sort of common meeting ground or abode of peace, where King, Liberals, Conservatives, and any others—though Republicans and Socialists have not yet been tried!—may meet when such meetings might otherwise be difficult, and discuss the situation in a more stimulating, idealizing—perhaps—and less clogging atmosphere than would otherwise be the case.

On this occasion there were present Mr. Dato, Mr. de la Cierba, the Count de Bugallal, Mr. Sanchez Guerra and the Count de Esteban Collantes. It would be interesting to know what was said before there had been some sudden excitement in these Liberal-Conservative circles. A meeting of the party had been scheduled for some days hence, when suddenly it was determined at a moment's notice to call it that night, the house of the Viscount de Eza being the venue, while it was understood that the results of the senatorial elections, showing another governmental failure, only 32 Maurists being elected to 47 Datis, was the immediate cause. So sudden was the call that it was not possible to send out written summonses and the various eligibles for the meeting, former ministers, were summoned by telephone.

All but the Count de Esteban Collantes, who supped with friends, Burkos Mazo who was away at Huelva, and Vadillo, trooped along to the Eza palace at 10 o'clock at night, and there they solemnly conferred until after 1 o'clock in the morning. The greatest secrecy was preserved as to the nature of the proceedings and decisions which were arrived at, but it is quite well known that the effect of the senatorial elections was to stiffen still further the back of the Datis in their attitude to the Maurists, and to scout the suggestions that were being put forward in various quarters to the effect that there was a weakening, whatever might be the tendency of Dato himself. All present expressed their confidence in their leader, and confirmed once again the agreement they had made a fortnight as to their independent attitude toward the Maurists and their determination to accept no office under them.

Meeting of the Left

A night or two later the sections of the Left met for their own final consideration of the situation in the house of the Count de Romanones. There had been hints by the extreme Left that the Count would not find it possible to maintain his position of agreement with them and that at the last moment he would be a defaulter. They were wrong. At this meeting there seemed to be a more sympathetic warming toward the Count than for a long time past. All possible arguments might be used against him, but it was clear that in the existing situation he was making a sacrifice and running a great risk, and it was equally clear that, except perhaps in the matter of future political leadership, he could have nothing to gain. The atmosphere was warmed also by the new negotiations just undertaken by the various sections of liberalism, chiefly four, for putting an end to their dissensions, rivalries, and jealousies and making of themselves a united party once again, with all the tremendous hopes, ambitions, and capacity that such a party might have in Spain at the present time.

This new unity seemed on the eve of achievement, and as Liberals regarded the Count they ruminated upon the great and difficult question of the united Liberal leadership. The holder of that great and responsible office seemed indicated. The meetings rallied round the Count and passed a resolution, making of him in effect their leader and requesting him to display the strongest opposition to the government in the Chamber when the Cortes was opened. The Count gave his assurances in the matter, and it was settled that he should demand strenuously that the government should be composed of the representatives of the Left who alone represented the people.

When Mr. Maura heard of these things he was somewhat disturbed, but still he expressed a certain confidence and still he was determined to go on.

CANAL WORKERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario—Three hundred aliens walked off the Thorold section of the Welland Ship Canal because their demands for an eight-hour day and wage increase from 35 cents to 50 cents an hour had not been granted. The strike of these men has thrown others out of employment so that there are in all about 500 men idle on the canal at the present time. Armed guards are patrolling the canal day and night to protect not only the property, but also the valve gates at the foot of the Lake Erie level, any damage to which would seriously hamper navigation between the inland lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

FREIGHT ON GRAND TRUNK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BELLEVILLE, Ontario—The freight and passenger traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway this summer is much above normal, and the trains are accordingly heavier than usual. Much of the freight business which is being handled consists of fast freight from the Chicago packing houses to the seaboard, the Grand Trunk and its eastern connections being able to deliver meats for export at Atlantic ports within a shorter time than American competing lines. Canadian freight traffic is also very heavy.

VERSAILLES AT THE SIGNING OF PEACE

Town, Thronged With Civilians and Military, Seemed to Have Awakened From Its Deep Sleep of Half a Century

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Certain towns like certain persons need the pomp and solemnity of ceremony to appear to their best advantage and to reveal their true physiognomy. This is particularly the case with Versailles, of the Roi Soleil, which, thronged with thousands of people and with innumerable regiments for the ceremony of the signing of peace seemed to have awakened from the deep sleep into which it had been plunged for the last half century.

With its noble, wide, tree-planted avenues, at the end of which surges the truly regal mass of its unique palace, Versailles forms the most suitable setting for solemn historical events which even in these democratic times assume an unconscious dignity from the very splendor of the surroundings in which they take place.

The seat which Mr. Clemenceau occupied in the Hall of Mirrors, by a curious coincidence, was situated directly under the large life-sized portrait of Louis XIV bearing the inscription "Le Roi Gouverne Par Lui-Même." (The King governs by himself.) Needless to say certain opponents of the Tiger would maliciously emphasize this coincidence and also the fact which will provoke much comment, that neither Foch, Joffre, nor Pétain were present at the signing of the treaty of the peace they had won.

The Crowd in the Galerie

Looking down from the walls he had ordered his architect Mansard to erect in order that foreign ambassadors might be received with befitting solemnity by the King of France, surrounded by all his court, Louis XIV contemplated the scene below him with disdainful eyes. One felt that were he able to speak he would have pronounced the whole performance very badly conducted and have said that in the twentieth century they had no idea of managing such ceremonies properly. And he would be right. A hopeless confusion reigned in the Galerie where people were continually arriving. A crowd of noisy and slightly turbulent journalists, who seemed in on way impressed by the scene they were about to witness, crowded the space reserved for them at the left extremity of the gallery. At the opposite end, in the space reserved for guests, many ladies were present, ladies of extremely democratic appearance, such as the gallery surely never gazed upon in the time of La Montespan, La Pompadour or La Dubarry! Whilst, in the center of the inclosure reserved for them, the allied plenipotentiaries, 122 frock-coated elderly gentlemen who dribbled in one by one, unannounced, seemed to take far livelier interest in the signing of their autograph albums than in that of the peace treaty.

All these personalities and many others followed each other in the utmost disorder, without the slightest decorum. They just sauntered in according to their own sweet will. At 2 p. m. Mr. Dastuta made a sensational entry, bearing the treaty, which he placed well in evidence on the small table specially reserved for the signatures. For a brief moment silence reigned, as if all present really understood the full and immense significance of the ceremony about to take place, and all eyes were fixed on the treaty on which the private seals of the different plenipotentiaries had already been placed. The treaty was opened at the first page, bearing the five seals of the German delegates.

A Clemenceau Touch

An incident then occurred, which was both touching and charged with a deep significance. Catching sight of a group of wounded poilus, who upon his formal instructions had been placed in one of the wide window spaces facing the table bearing the treaty, Mr. Clemenceau went up to them and exchanged a few words with them. "You have suffered," he said, "but this is your reward," and the men smiled.

From 2:30 onward the delegates continued to arrive en masse, many accompanied by their wives, so that the assembly assumed rather the aspect of a social gathering. President Wilson made his appearance, followed by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and Baron Sonnino.

At 2:15 exactly Mr. Clemenceau took his place at the center of the table. As the proceedings were about to begin, a slight rustle indicated that the people were settling themselves, and Mr. William Martini, chief of the French protocol, announced to the president of the council that the German delegates were about to arrive. Silence fell upon the whole assembly. For a few seconds one really had the impression that a most solemn event was about to take place. The silence became still more intense as, at the further extremity of the gallery, two ushers appeared preceding the German delegates, who filed in silently, unannounced, discreetly, almost furtively. They gained their places and, as they were about to take their seats, they bowed slightly to the allied plenipotentiaries who remained seated, a truly formidable tribunal of black-coated figures.

But the impression of solemnity soon wore off. Almost immediately people began to whisper excitedly, to clamber on seats so as to see better and thus give to the whole scene the appearance of a show.

Mr. Clemenceau then arose and pronounced a few words in his sharp metallic voice which rang out clearly, almost aggressively. He then invited

the German delegates to sign the treaty which he designated with a slight but masterful gesture. Mr. Muller and Mr. Bell arose, unhesitatingly followed by their three colleagues and crossed over stiffly, almost automatically, to the tables. Mr. Muller was the first to sign; he did so rather nervously, and passed the pen on to Mr. Bell. Mr. Bell accomplished the formality which ratified the defeat of Germany with less haste and a greater composure and the three other delegates signed in their turn, quietly regaining their seats amidst an oppressive silence broken only at one extremity of the gallery by the wild scurry of reporters hurrying to telephone the good news to the papers of Paris.

Smile of Hope and Gratitude

Mr. Wilson then arose and crossed swiftly over to the treaty which he signed rapidly, smiling broadly. After the last American delegate had signed, Mr. Clemenceau in his turn approached the table. Taking up the gold penholder presented by the Alsations for this memorable occasion, he traced his name slowly, deliberately, carefully, followed by the curious gaze of the German delegates. Then turning toward the group of poilus and wounded soldiers, who had followed his every gesture intently, almost reverently, he smiled at them, a smile of gratitude and of hope.

The British delegation, headed by Mr. Lloyd George, then drew near to

the historic table, followed by the impressive delegation of the dominions, and then, one by one, all the other delegates signed in turn. Truth to tell, no one paid much attention to this latter part of the ceremony, so anxiously was every eye awaiting the decisive words which Mr. Clemenceau at last pronounced after the last delegate of Uruguay had affixed his signature to the treaty.

"Gentlemen"

Almost immediately the cannon began thundering in the near distance, and a dull roar from the crowd stationed outside the Château mounted up to the Galerie des Glaces, where all the allied delegates remained seated as the German delegates left the room. The signing of the treaty took exactly 38 minutes!

Popular Heroes Recognized

Outside, in the park, to which a numerous public had been admitted, wild enthusiasm reigned, and also confusion. The delegates departed one by one in a very haphazard way mingling with the onlookers who, recognizing some of their most popular heroes, broke out into loud cheers. Cries of "Vive la France," "Vive l'Armée" welcomed General Mahoury and General de Castelnau, but the public searched in vain for Foch, Pétain, and Joffre, and loudly expressed its disappointment.

However, it was soon rewarded by

the appearance of Mr. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George, who appeared on the terrace and gazed for a moment at the unique spectacle of the park with its fountains playing, its mass of spectators, and its extraordinary perspective stretching away under a lowering sky. The treaty was signed. Peace was declared. Yet it was pure imagination which made one think that Mr. Clemenceau seemed careworn or that Mr. Wilson looked particularly grave although in a message delivered by him to the American press he declared that there was in the treaty "ground for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope."

COMING DOMINION LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Official announcement has been made by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, that the coming Dominion loan will have \$250,000,000 as its objective, and that it will be taxable. A suggestion made to the government that there should be two kinds of securities in the forthcoming loan, one taxable and the other non-taxable was not considered feasible. The bonds will be a currency of five and 15 years. The price and terms of the new loan will not be announced before October.

RIOTING FOLLOWS INCREASE IN FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MUSKEGON, Michigan—Following the arrival of a detachment of state constabulary, there was a halt in the rioting which followed the action of the Muskegon Traction and Lighting Company in increasing street-car fares to 7 cents. Street cars were overturned and wrecked by mobs and the company has made no attempt to operate, there being no possibility of a resumption of service for at least 10 days. It is said that traction officials plan to demand damages from the city, charging that no attempt was made to protect their property.

NEW BUILDING IS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—August will be a record-breaking month for building permits in St. Louis both as to number of permits and the amounts involved. The repeal of certain restrictions on the yardage and the heights of buildings under the zoning laws has permitted \$6,000,000 worth of planned buildings to proceed. During the first week of August more than \$2,000,000 in other buildings was approved. Three great factory buildings will be started in August, in addition to many hotels, business buildings, and theaters.



Betty Wales Dresses

"Haven't You
Seen the Autumn
Betty Wales Dresses Yet?"

THEY have the cleverest lines, so simple and so smart. The materials are more beautiful than ever. The trimmings are used with such well-bred restraint. There is such an air of taste and refinement about them—and they are made so well—those new Betty Wales Dresses for Fall!"

"YOU SHOULD FIND ONE FOR YOU!"

Among the collection of new Betty Wales Dresses you should be sure to find one that will just fit into your needs. The smartest of tailored serges, braided, embroidered with metal threads or tucked; plain and flowered Georgette—afternoon frocks, evening dresses, you will see them all. Moderately priced, too. And so well made, for each one is unconditionally guaranteed.

IN YOUR TOWN

In each locality only one merchant is privileged to sell Betty Wales Dresses. He has the new models as soon as they are released by the New York office, so a visit to his store is like shopping on Fifth Avenue. If you do not know who your nearest Betty Wales dealer is, write us. We will gladly tell you his name and at the same time send you our new Portfolio of Style, for the Autumn issue is now ready.

Look for this label



Betty Wales
Dresses



Betty Wales Dressmakers
110 WALDORF BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNITED STATES
DOUBLES START

Eleven Teams, Including Two From Australia, Will Compete for Lawn Tennis Championship at Newton, Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON, Massachusetts—Drawings for the United States national doubles lawn tennis championship tournament of 1919 which is to be played on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill beginning this afternoon show that 11 teams will take part in the tournament.

Australia will be represented in the tournament by two teams. The first is composed of N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, and the second of R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett. Brookes is the most famous player of the quartet, having been a member of a number of Australian teams which have won the Davis international bowl, including the winners of 1914, the last year the trophy was played for. He was also all-England champion until he lost the title to G. L. Patterson at Wimbledon, England, last month. Both of the Australian teams drew byes in the first round and so will not have to play until tomorrow.

This year the championship doubles title is being played for under a new system. Preliminary events were held in 10 different districts of the United States and the winners of these tournaments became eligible to play in the tournament proper with the winner of the last-named tourney having the right to challenge the present champions, W. T. Tilden and Vincent Richards of Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York. Three of the sections will not be represented by teams. They are the Pacific Northwest, the Intermountain, and the Southern.

There are two matches scheduled for this afternoon with four for tomorrow afternoon, two for Wednesday, one for Thursday, none on Friday and the big challenge match on Saturday. The matches today will bring M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy of San Francisco, winners of the Pacific Coast sectional title and United States doubles champions in 1912, 1913, and 1914, against W. E. Davis and H. V. Johns of San Francisco, winners of the western sectional title in the first match at 2:30 p. m., and R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn, New York, winners of the New England sectional title, against Ichijima Kumagae, New York, and H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, New Jersey, winners of the middle states sectional title, at 3:30 p. m.

According to the draw, the other teams will play their opening matches as follows: F. B. Alexander, New York, and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, winners of the tri-state sectional title, meet Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas of Australia, invited; C. B. Doyle and F. H. Harris, Washington, winners of the middle Atlantic sectional title, against the winners of the McLoughlin and Bundy-Davis title, N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, Australia, invited, against the winners of the Williams and Washburn-Kumagae and Throckmorton match; and W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, northwest sectional champions, and United States doubles champions in 1915 and 1916, against Louis Thalheimer and Leven Joster, Dallas, Texas, winners of the southwestern sectional title.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	48	20	.692
New York	48	22	.686
Chicago	42	42	.500
Brooklyn	46	48	.489
Pittsburgh	45	50	.474
Boston	37	54	.404
Philadelphia	31	53	.367
St. Louis	23	59	.282

SATURDAY'S RESULTS			
Boston 3, St. Louis 2			
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 1			
Chicago 2, New York 1			
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 0			

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Chicago 2, New York 1			
Boston 5, St. Louis 3			
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 3			
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2			

GAMES TODAY			
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh			

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	49	28	.636
Detroit	45	41	.524
New York	42	42	.500
Cleveland	34	43	.442
St. Louis	31	44	.413
Boston	44	41	.516
Washington	40	35	.494
Philadelphia	27	67	.287

SATURDAY'S RESULTS			
St. Louis 5, Boston 3			
Boston 11, Chicago 6			
Cleveland 8, New York 4			
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4			

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
New York 11, Cleveland 6			
Chicago 11, Washington 6			
Chicago at Washington			
St. Louis at Boston			
Cleveland at New York			
Detroit at Philadelphia			

GAMES TODAY			
Chicago at Washington			
St. Louis at Boston			
Cleveland at New York			
Detroit at Philadelphia			

A. H. MAN WINS STATE TITLE

NORFOLK, Connecticut—A. H. Man Jr., of Richmond, Long Island, won the Connecticut tennis championship on the Norfolk Club courts Saturday, by defeating C. A. Major of Brooklyn. The contest was full of fast tennis and the score stood 7-5, 14-12, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1. Man won two legs in the Bridgman cup, which is also in competition. He won the state championship last year. Major won the championship in 1915 and also took the Bridgman cup. A new trophy was then offered by Mrs. H. H. Bridgman.

JOHNSON IN
NEW YORK CITY

American Baseball League President Ready to Appear in Court Regarding Pitcher Mays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—The C. W. Mays and New York American League Baseball Club controversy promises to drag out the better part of this week. B. B. Johnson, president of the league arrived from Chicago Sunday morning, went to the Holland House, and had several conferences with friends.

Mr. Johnson said he had not come to attend the meeting called by Col. J. J. Ruppert and Col. T. L. Huston, owners of the New York club to discuss the merits of the case; but he had come to be ready to appear in the state Supreme Court tomorrow to oppose the granting of a permanent injunction to the New York team for the continuance of Mays' service. "The meeting is unofficial," he said.

The meeting will be held today at the Biltmore Hotel. In reply to invitations sent by Colonels Ruppert and Huston to the seven other clubs, only two thus far have answered in the affirmative: H. H. Frazee, Boston, who sold Mays to New York, and C. A. Comiskey of Chicago, who is said to be anxious to help the Ruppert-Huston forces in this predicament. Whether or not a quorum is present the meeting will be held. To Messrs. Frazee and Comiskey, the New York club owners will detail their difficulties and ask for propositions. It was rumored that the Washington club was wavering and that at the last minute, Clark Griffith, manager, might attend the meeting.

It takes five club owners to make a quorum. Three owners have asked to be excused, P. D. Ball, St. Louis; B. F. Shibe, Philadelphia, and J. C. Dunn, Cleveland. Detroit and Washington are still to be heard from.

Tuesday the legal talent on both sides will have their say in court. Justice Robert Luce granted a temporary injunction last week which served to permit the use of Mays against St. Louis last Friday and again Sunday against Cleveland. President Johnson will defend his action in court in the suspension of Mays from the pitcher had been sold by the Boston club.

Mr. Johnson suspended the pitcher for the season without pay. If Monday's meeting is not satisfactory, and President Johnson does not lift the suspension, the local club owners will attempt to present affidavits and enough evidence to satisfy the court that they should be granted a permanent injunction.

TACOMA TENNIS
REACHES FINALS

Two Seattle Women Qualify for Women's Singles of Pacific Northwest Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TACOMA, Washington—Lawn tennis experts who are contending in the Pacific northwest tournament, fought their way through the semi-finals Friday and are all in readiness for the closing events of the tournament.

Three Tacoma men reached the semi-finals and victory fell to Wallace Scott the clever young Tacoma club champion and Phil Neer of Portland, Oregon, holder of the northwest junior championship.

Scott defeated A. G. Pringle of Tacoma with little difficulty though Pringle displayed some very pretty tennis. Gerald Todd of Tacoma went down to defeat before Neer, after having played some of the fastest games ever seen on the Tacoma courts. Both Todd and Scott will figure in the finals in the doubles.

Two Seattle girls will contend for the women's championships. They are Miss Mayme McDonald, who will defend her title, and Miss Sarah Livingston a former champion. The finals in the men's doubles will be played between Robert Wabraussek and Will Taylor, both of Seattle, and Gerald Todd and Guy Flye, both of Tacoma. All but Seattle women have been eliminated from the women's doubles and the big match will be played between Miss McDonald and Miss Gertrude Schreiner against Mrs. Bragdon and Miss Livingston. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round
Wallace Scott, Tacoma, defeated A. G. Pringle, Tacoma, 7-5, 7-5.
Phil Neer, Portland, defeated Gerald Todd, Tacoma, 6-2, 7-5.
WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round
Miss Mayme McDonald, Seattle, defeated Miss Wheaton, Bellingham, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Sarah Livingston, Seattle, defeated Miss Fording, Portland, 6-2, 6-1.
MEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round
Wabraussek and Taylor defeated Walter and Vandera, 6-0, 6-2.
Todd and Flye defeated Kenneth Kelo and Henry Graham, 6-2, 6-2.
MIXED DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round
Mrs. Cushing and Robert Wabraussek defeated Miss Schreiner and Will Taylor, 6-4, 6-2.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round
Miss Schreiner and Miss McDonald defeated Miss Campbell and Miss Fording.

HEYDLER GIVES RULING

CINCINNATI, Ohio—President J. A. Heydler has notified the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati clubs that the Pittsburgh protest of the first game here July 27 has been disallowed. The umpires held Groh was entitled to score on the play in question.

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15

RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS

Seats at Shuman's Phone Booth 1689

TILDEN WINS IN
NEWPORT SINGLES

Defeats W. M. Johnston in Straight Sets in the Annual Casino Tourney—Brookes and Patterson Win Doubles Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The invitation tennis tournament on the courts of the Newport Casino was brought to a close late Saturday afternoon when the finals in the doubles were played, the singles finals which resulted in a victory for W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia having been the feature of the morning. The title in the doubles went to the Australian pair, N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson.

The Australians defeated Vincent Richards and W. F. Johnson in a four-set match 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, and they had to work hard to do it, for Richards played a wonderful game. Had he had a little more help from his partner there does not seem to have been any question but that the American team would have been the victors. The returns of Johnson in the rallies were weak, and as in the latter part of the singles finals, he was playing in decidedly poor form. Richards, on the other hand, was just the reverse, and as it was, he and Johnson broke through the service of the Australian pair a number of times and scored. The score by points follows:

FIRST SET

Patterson and Brookes 4 3 4 4 4 4—27-6

Johnson and Richards 2 5 2 1 1 0 1—12-1

SECOND SET

Patterson and Brookes 5 2 2 1 4 7 4 2—34-6

Johnson and Richards 3 3 4 4 1 5 2 4 1—27-3

THIRD SET

Patterson and Brookes 4 2 2 6 1 4 4 1 2—27-3

Johnson and Richards 5 2 2 1 4 4 1 2 4—34-6

FOURTH SET

Patterson and Brookes 7 4 1 4 2 4 2 5 5 1 4 4—43-7

Johnson and Richards 1 0 4 1 4 2 4 2 3 3 4 2 2—38-5

The singles tournament was won by W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia, who defeated W. M. Johnston of California in straight sets 7-5, 8-6, 6-1. The result of the match was somewhat of a surprise to the largest gallery of the tournament and there was one thing certain, that the Californian was not playing the game that he played on Friday when he disposed of the Japanese star, Kumagae. The masterful strategy and the clever work of the Philadelphia was too much for the former United States title holder.

Tilden played at all times a consistently careful game and he was able to keep ahead of his opponent by hard playing in the first two sets. Johnston very perceptibly weakened in the last set. At the start of the match the games alternated for a while and finally with Tilden working his twin service he won out the set. The second set was much like the first. Though in this Johnston made a little better showing Tilden took the advantage at 5-1. Some clever placements gave Tilden the set in the end. Several times, however, during the set Johnston had clear openings for the deciding point. When he tried to make the shot it failed, the ball going into the net. In the third set it was all Tilden from the beginning, he outplaying the Californian at every point. The point score and summary follow:

FIRST SET

Tilden 4 4 0 6 6 4 1 5 1 4—36-7

Johnson 1 4 2 4 4 4 4 3 4 1 3—38-5

SECOND SET

Tilden 7 4 5 2 4 5 2 2 0 4 1 4 7—51-8

Johnson 5 1 7 4 1 3 4 4 4 2 2 4 2—48-6

THIRD SET

Tilden 4 2 4 4 7 4 8—33-6

Johnson 1 4 2 2 5 2 6—22-1

NEWPORT CUP SINGLES

Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 7-5, 8-6, 6-1.

NEWPORT CUP DOUBLES

Third Round

R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett, Australia, defeated W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, by default.

Semi-Final Round

N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated W. M. Washburn and R. N. Williams 2d, New England champions, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Vincent Richards and W. F. Johnson, New York and Philadelphia, defeated Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas, Australia, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Final Round

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NEWPORT CUP DOUBLES

Third Round

R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett, Australia, defeated W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, by default.

FAMOUS WOMEN
SWIMMERS RACE

Second Annual Water Carnival of the Chicago A. A. Is a Big Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois—The second annual water carnival of the Chicago A. A. scored a complete success here Saturday and Sunday at the Lincoln Park lagoon. Swimmers from many cities, including two famous women swimmers from Australia, Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie, participated in the varied program, which included two four-oared shell races between the national champions of the Duluth Boat Club and the Lincoln Park Boat Club, both events being won easily by Duluth.

On Sunday the women's national high diving championship was won by Miss Betty Grimes of Minneapolis, who scored 501.10 points from many cities. Ethel Billebrough of Indianapolis was second and Miss Assays Smith of Chicago, was third.

Miss Fanny Durack of Australia won the 400-yard women's invitation swim in 6m. 11s. Miss Thelma Darby of Indianapolis, was second, and Miss Regina Reis of Indianapolis, finished third. The 200-yard women's breast stroke was won by Miss Mina Wylie of Australia in 1m. 24s. Miss Helen Thompson, Milwaukee, A. C., was second, and Miss Harrison, Detroit, A. C., was third.

D. L. Jones, of the Illinois A. C., won the 100-yard men's open invitation in 1m. 14-5s. W. Small, Chicago, A. A., was second, and P. T. Mallen, Chicago, A. A., was third.

In the women's invitation relay, Duluth defeated the Chicago A. A. team finishing in 2m. 32-5s. Many comedy events were run off for the amusement of the throngs that lined the banks of the lagoon.

On Saturday Miss Essie Harrison won the 50-yard women's breaststroke in 43-2s. The 50-yard swim was won by Miss Helen Fitzsimmons, Detroit, A. C. Her time was 33-5s. Miss Thelma Darby won the women's 220-yard swim in 3m. 23s. Miss Regina Reis was second, and Miss Essie Harrison was third. Miss Fanny Durack was entered for these races but she refused to compete at the last minute.

The 100-yard women's back stroke was won by Miss Lois Barry, Milwaukee, A. C., time 1m. 48-1s.

In the men's events D. L. Jones, Illinois A. C., won the 50-yard swim in 26-1s. The 400-yard back stroke was won by H. C. Ferguson, Chicago, A. A. His time was 6m. 42s. The Duluth Boat Club defeated the Lincoln Park Boat Club in both the single shell race and the double shell race.

COBB IS LEADING
BATTER IN A. L.

Has Average of .365. While Sisler Is Second With .355—Thorpe First in the National

CHICAGO, Illinois—The battle between George Sisler and T. R. Cobb for premier honors among the American League batters has resulted in Cobb taking first place, with an average of .365, according to unofficial averages released last week. Sisler is 10 points behind, while Robert Veach of Detroit is hitting .354.

Sisler retained his lead in total bases with 186 while W. R. Johnson of Cleveland caught Sisler in stolen bases, each having 22. G. H. Ruth has failed in his last five games to add to his string of 16 home runs. Other leading American League batters for 35 or more games: Peckinpah, New York, .343; Jackson, Chicago, .334; Flagstead, Detroit, .326; Heilmann, Detroit, .325; Jacobson, St. Louis, .325; Rice, Washington, .324; Candie, Chicago, .314; E. Collins, Chicago, .312; Ruth, Boston, .312.

In the National League James Thorpe of the Boston Braves suffered a batting slump but retained his hold on first place with an average of .357. C. C. Cravath is pressing Thorpe for first place with a mark of .351.

Cravath and Benjamin Kauff remained tied for circuit drive honors, 1236 to 166.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Unique Plowman

The plants in the big, sunny window of the sitting-room were Ella's special care, and no hen with one chick could be more solicitous than she was of her charges. She loved them dearly and took delight in each unfolding leaf or bud. One morning, she started her mother with a quick exclamation of: "Oh, Mother! do come here and look! The queerest thing has happened to the pink geranium."

"What is it, dear?" asked her mother, coming over to the window. "I see nothing wrong with it."

"Not with the plant, Mother, but look at the earth in the pot; it's all humped up in loose little mounds. It's not a bit like the others."

"It looks as if you had a visitor here," said Mrs. Graham, taking up the pot and examining it; "maybe more than one. I suspect there's a busy little plowman of an earthworm there."

"An earthworm? Oh, Mother! how shall we ever get it out?"

"Get a paper, dear, and spread it on the table, and we'll empty the pot and see."

As the earth was loosened around the edge of the pot and the plant inverted, a big earthworm quickly emerged from the loosened soil and started to make its way across the paper.

"Oh, Mother!" cried Ella, drawing back; "throw it away, quick!"

Mrs. Graham smiled. "It's nothing to hurry about. I shall gather him up in this bit of paper and take him down to the garden where he will have more room, for he is quite a useful fellow in his way. Now we'll shake the earth carefully from the roots of the geranium, to see that there are no others, and then we will repeat it. I am sure it won't object, in the least, to being freed from this guest."

"But I thought you said, Mother, that he was useful."

"I did, dear, in his proper place; but this pot was altogether too small for such an active creature. Left in plenty of earth, he aids by stirring and enriching the soil, but he wants more room than he had in this pot."

By this time the plant was repotted, and then Mrs. Graham took up the wad of paper, with the worm coiled inside, and went downstairs to the garden.

"I am going to put him down on the walk in this tiny inclosure for a few minutes," remarked Mrs. Graham, "so you can see what an interesting little fellow he is, though he hasn't beauty. Do you notice that he has neither head, hands, ears, or eyes?"

"Why," cried Ella, in astonishment, "I don't see how he manages to do anything at all without those."

"If you look closely, you will see that one end of his body is a little more blunt and thicker than the other end; the blunt end is called a head, though it is really not one. It seems to get along very well without eyes, and it is said that it feels the light through the skin on its head end, just as we can tell if we enter a light room from a darkened one, even if our eyes are closed. Mr. Worm, however, prefers the dark to live in, hides away from the sunlight, and only comes out of his burrow at night. The only time he comes to the sunlight is after a heavy rain, and then it is not of his own accord, for he is washed out of the loosened earth by the water, and though you may see hundreds of these little fellows on the roads and pavements after a heavy shower, they do not stay long, but burrow back into the earth as fast as they can. So many of these tiny creatures appear sometimes after a heavy downpour, that ignorant people used to think that they dropped from the clouds with the rain."

"How silly," cried Ella, "to think anything like that!"

"Not any more so than some of the other things that have had to be corrected," returned her mother; "but now, before we let Mr. Worm go, I want you to see if you can detect his mouth. I guess this would be difficult, unless we had a magnifying glass; and even then I don't believe he would hold still long enough for us to examine him. But, though he has neither eyes nor ears, he has a mouth. It is true it is a mere opening with no teeth, but he has the power of fluting his head and extending it on each side of this opening, so as to form two lips, and with these he is able to grasp leaves and other vegetable matter tightly enough so he can drag them into his burrow. He lives principally on this vegetable matter, which he first tears into shreds and then consumes; and, as he seems to be always hungry, he devours quite an enormous quantity for such a small fellow. Of course, with this he consumes a large amount of earth. Indeed, it might be said that he eats his way into the ground. Usually, in the soil in which he makes his home, he finds plenty to eat; but, if he manages to get confined in a small space, like a potted plant for instance, he soon exhausts the vegetable matter there and then is forced to eat the roots which he otherwise would not touch. But, in his right place, he does a lot of good. Now, we will let him go and I am sure he will not need coaxing."

Released, the worm quickly made its way to the edge of the pavement, slid off into the flower bed and, though Ella tried to follow his movements, he dropped from sight in an instant among the plants.

"He is probably working his way down deep into the earth somewhere, glad to be once more in congenial surroundings."

"Does he really plow?" asked Ella, as the two made their way back to the house. "You called him a plowman a while ago."

"Indeed he does; while he hasn't any plow or even any hands to dig with, he is busy plowing all the time, turning the soil over and over inch by inch; only, of course, much more slowly than a laborer could do with a

plow. Some one has pointed out that an earthworm has a distinct advantage over the other, in that he is not only more thorough, but that he never has to stop his work on account of rain or lack of rain, and that he can carry on his operations even while the grain is growing. Indeed, some persons claim that, notwithstanding all that the farmers do, vegetation would proceed very slowly without the earthworm's service in boring, perforating, and loosening the soil. They carry the earth from below upward, make it soft and pliable, and bring it in touch with the sunlight; without their work, it is claimed that the earth would soon become cold, hard, and untillable. They help in another way, too, and it is partly due to them that we have so many wild flowers and plants; for unless the soil were loosened for them in some such way, a plant with thin, fine roots would have great difficulty in pushing its way into the earth. In fact, it might not be able to do it at all; but with these little channels or burrows all prepared for them, the roots run down easily into the ground, sometimes for a considerable depth, to find plenty of room to develop. Here the roots are kept warm and supplied with moisture, though the surface of the ground may be frozen hard. So, too, in time of drought, these little burrows permit a plant to reach down to the moisture below, and enable it to thrive and flourish in a way that is often surprising to those who do not understand how such a frail plant can make its way to so great depths."

"They certainly are of use, Mother, though I never knew it before."

"Yes; though they are small, they accomplish a great deal. Of course, if we kept account of what one earthworm could do, it would not amount to much; but when thousands work together, they manage to do a vast amount of work."

"Like the little drops of water and little grains of sand," said Ella.

"Exactly," replied her mother. "It takes a great many drops of water to make the ocean, and a good many earthworms to plow an acre of land; but in some places, it has been estimated that there must be 50,000 earthworms to an acre."

"Oh, Mother, what a lot!"

"That's only in some sections, however," returned Mrs. Graham, "for there are certain soils that Mr. Worm refuses to touch. He wants his soil to be good and moist; and, if no rain falls for a long period, he burrows deeper and deeper until he reaches a cool, moist place. Neither does he like a dry, sandy soil. In fact, he needs moisture to work; he's found in cold countries as far as Iceland, and in hot, moist ones, like Brazil and India, but you won't find him on the desert."

"They wouldn't need to work on the desert, Mother, for the soil is already broken up there."

"That is very true," assented Mrs. Graham, "and that is probably the reason we do not find any earthworms there. Then, again, they do not like soil that contains much mineral matter, and this for two reasons. One is that, as their bodies are soft, they cannot pierce through anything very hard; and, second, in this kind of soil they do not find enough to eat. But the earthworm is only one of the helpers the farmer has, though he doesn't always call them by that name. Often he thinks of them as nuisances, but that is sometimes because he does not understand them or what they are trying to do. All burrowing animals, like the mole, gophers, chipmunks, and rabbits have done much to deepen the soil, drain it of excessive moisture, and expose it to the influences of the sun and air. In this way, some of the most productive lands have been prepared; and, while the farmer is glad for their work in getting it ready for him, still, as soon as he arrives, he is inclined to say: 'Thank you; much obliged; now, by your leave, I'll attend to this myself'—all but the earthworm, and he goes on calmly, ignoring anybody and everybody, patiently busy with his own particular work."

The Rainy Day Picnic

It rained. Lincoln, Graham, and Chloe, standing in the long hall that ran straight through Grandmother Loring's country home, were obliged to admit this fact. Of course, a rainy day, now and again, is nothing to be tragic about. That is, when it is on a day just like any other day. You may even enjoy it, remembering, comfortably, how much yours' and everybody else's garden needs a drink. But when it rains on the day of the first village picnic (with all the "fixings") you have ever been invited to in all your careful, supervised, city life, you may be pardoned, I think, for not being exactly merry about it.

But, now that the excuses are made, prepare for a surprise. For, although the Loring's had been brought up in the city—so far—it was by good country parents, who were perfectly used to all kinds of weather. So, in spite of the children's disappointment, nobody whined. Nobody whimpered. Nobody even hinted that probably the sun would never shine again.

On the contrary, Lincoln, who guessed rightly that Graham's inner eye was on the shining new bicycle in the shed, which was to have had its first long trip today, even pretended that he thought the sun would be out by noon. Graham, who knew how much Lincoln had been looking forward to trying his skill with the other boys in relay races and ball games, pretended that he thought they were practicing happily as much fun practicing high jumps in the haymow. And both the boys, with the extra tenderness big brothers are wont to reserve for a small sister, presented to Chloe that the fat pony she had been going to ride to Oak Grove would become so restive and high-spirited from being in the stall that, by tomorrow, he would be curveting and arch-necked,

plow. Some one has pointed out that an earthworm has a distinct advantage over the other, in that he is not only more thorough, but that he never has to stop his work on account of rain or lack of rain, and that he can carry on his operations even while the grain is growing. Indeed, some persons claim that, notwithstanding all that the farmers do, vegetation would proceed very slowly without the earthworm's service in boring, perforating, and loosening the soil. They carry the earth from below upward, make it soft and pliable, and bring it in touch with the sunlight; without their work, it is claimed that the earth would soon become cold, hard, and untillable. They help in another way, too, and it is partly due to them that we have so many wild flowers and plants; for unless the soil were loosened for them in some such way, a plant with thin, fine roots would have great difficulty in pushing its way into the earth. In fact, it might not be able to do it at all; but with these little channels or burrows all prepared for them, the roots run down easily into the ground, sometimes for a considerable depth, to find plenty of room to develop. Here the roots are kept warm and supplied with moisture, though the surface of the ground may be frozen hard. So, too, in time of drought, these little burrows permit a plant to reach down to the moisture below, and enable it to thrive and flourish in a way that is often surprising to those who do not understand how such a frail plant can make its way to so great depths."

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It is as impossible to move a buffalo as to argue with him

Indian Buffaloes

To describe an Indian buffalo to some one who has never seen one, seems almost too much for mere words. A buffalo can hardly be called beautiful. He is a huge beast, rather like a cow, but ever so much bigger, with a black, almost hairless hide, huge, curling, black horns, enormous eyes, and a long, black tail, with a tuft of hair on the end. But if he isn't beautiful, he is enormously strong, and has a huge capacity for hard work. He is stolid and slow, and very fond of his own way. Buffaloes, like bullocks, are used to pull the bamboo carts; and very heavy loads they can tackle, too.

Our "derriver" has no love for buffaloes. They, in turn, don't like his noisy engine or his blazing lamps. It is a work of skill to get them to pass the car on the jungle road, or even to stand still and let us pass them. The ignorance and inexperience of these animals is a constant topic for argument between our derriver and the jemindar (head porter) who owns them. The derriver declares that the jemindar has no right to introduce such ill-educated beasts on to the jungle road. Buffaloes, he says, must be taught and trained before they are allowed to pull carts along public roads. The jemindar defends his beasts, and vows they are of an intelligence beyond the appreciation of the derriver.

"Behold! What a badmash" (rascal), cried the derriver one day, pointing to a gharry (cart) which was standing halfway down the khud (bank) at the roadside. I looked for the badmash, but could see nothing but the cart, which had evidently been saved from running down into a deep tank in the nick of time. It was tilted at a steep angle, and its wheels were secured by bricks piled beneath them.

"There! In the water!" said the derriver, pointing.

I looked at the tank. For a few seconds I could see nothing but a black sheet of deep water. Then I made out a mud bank, just awash at the surface, then a second bank a little way off. There was a swish of water, and a black tail rose into the air; another cascade, and I made out a huge snout and a couple of horns. The mud banks were the backs of a couple of buffaloes, who had been harnessed to the cart, now stranded halfway down the bank. The buffaloes, seeing the cool water, had decided to bathe. Nothing can stop a buffalo when he has once made up his mind to take a bath. Work, journeys, gharry wallahs (drivers), must stand and wait, until Mr. Buffalo has had his fill of bathing. He solemnly dips into the water, until he is covered except for his snout, which he keeps turned up, just above the surface of the water, to breathe, and there he remains, motionless, except for a very occasional flick of his tail. I have often seen a tank dotted over with bare, black islands, and discovered them to be buffaloes bathing.

One morning, looking out from the veranda, I saw a row of these islands in the river. Imagine my surprise when my islands turned out to be a row of buffaloes, swimming out from the shore. They didn't go far. They came to anchor a few yards from the bank. I watched them all morning, half afloat, swinging blissfully with the tide in the cool water. If a buffalo can't find a pond or a river for his bath, he contents himself with mud. I came upon the jemindar one day, blandly admiring his herd of buffaloes, who were disporting themselves in a hole full of liquid mud.

"Look at them!" said the jemindar, in a voice full of affection. "And that fellow, the derriver, calls them jungle-rustics!"

Buffaloes wear iron shoes, like horses. It is a comical sight to see them being shod at the roadside. They are thrown on their sides, and their feet roped together while the smith hammers on the new shoes. They wear exactly the same stolid expression as when pulling their carts; they don't seem to mind the operation in the least. Sometimes, in a busy street, one sees a line of carts held up and a crowd collected. The

cause of the disturbance turns out to be a buffalo, who has sat down for a rest. It is useless for passengers to object or police to interfere. It is as impossible to move a buffalo as to argue with him. There he sits, until he feels inclined to go on again.

The Lion That Flew Like a Bird

Padded Paw was a fine young mountain lion; his mother told him so, and when Thin Lion and Runty Lion, on the other side of the forest, agreed, he knew it must be so.

One bright autumn day, he trotted out of the forest, head high and tail stiffly curled, seeking an adventure worthy of so fine a beast. Pausing at the edge of the wood, above the River Caw, and looking at the rocks that extended into the water, Padded Paw saw a big flock of black birds doing some very funny flying, calling to each other and having a lot of fun.

"Oh," sighed Padded Paw, "if I could only fly, then I would be the most wonderful lion in the world. Maybe, if I'm nice and don't growl at the birds, they will teach me how."

So he proceeded to be nice to the birds; and they listened politely to his expressed desire to fly, and took counsel together to see how they might help him to gratify his wish. In turn, they walked slowly around him, but they could not discover as much as a pinfeather nor a sign of anything that looked like a wing.

The lion's pride was slightly shaken under their scrutiny, and he was quite incensed to think a lion with birdlike ambitions should have no wings. At last, the birds hit on a plan, and they told him that, if he would be patient with their efforts, they would plant feathers around his shoulders.

Padded Paw, consenting, the birds each pulled feathers from their wings, and the planting began; and pretty soon he had wings like the rest. Then the birds began to sing their flying song and they told Padded Paw to run and hop off the rocks, just as they did. He tried, but it was a poor attempt at flying, for he bumped into many things and he couldn't turn or steer at all. So he scrambled back to the rocks and all the birds settled down to see what had happened.

The difficulty was soon discovered. Each of the birds had given a feather from the left wing, so, of course, Padded Paw couldn't steer. They began to pluck feathers from their right wings and then the planting took place over again. They also pulled a few feathers and planted them on the end of Padded Paw's tail.

It had been hard work to make them stick there, but when the lion hopped off again, the result was worth the effort. He could fly like the birds. No lion ever had such a good time before. At last, he even began to do "stunts," things that no bird would think of doing. The birds warned him, but Padded Paw was full of pride in his achievement and he would not listen.

As they flew over a pretty village, he tried doing tail spins and spirals. When suddenly he bumped into the church steeple. Feathers flew in every direction as he spun earthward, seeing in turn the sky above him and the village street below. Then he struck the ground. When he looked up, Padded Paw was in a big cack with three other lions, his mother was nowhere to be seen, and a crowd of curious people were looking at him. He didn't know it, but there was a circus in town, and the frightened on-lookers had persuaded the lion tamer to pop Padded Paw safely in the cage with the others, before he knew what it was all about.

The birds said he was ungrateful, and that it served him right. But the poor lion had lost pride at the same time he lost his feathers, and he would gladly have given up the memory of his wonderful flight for a free run in the forest. A little black fuzz down the back of his forelegs and on the end of his tail was all that was left of his feathers. He never speaks now of flying or takes any interest in birds. Padded Paw overcame his pride, and in time became the greatest trained lion in that circus.

Twin-Flowers

June loves pink! Nowhere is this more clearly shown than in her flowers. Lavishly she scatters them over the landscape, and whenever they are of her own choosing (not handed down by her elder sister May) they are pretty sure to be pink. If you doubt this, stop and consider the June flower list—roses innumerable, weizelia, fluffy peonies, clove pinks, and sweet peas of the cultivated gardens, together with wild roses, orchids (ladies' slippers, rose pogonia, and arbutus), lambkill and pink-flushed laurel among the wild cousins of the woods and fields. All these are essentially June posies, and all are essentially pink.

There is another pink flower of June, which delightfully consents to tarry sometimes even through August, so that, in the midst of the plainer white or yellow flowers of late summer, there still lingers a hint of June prettiness.

Look for it, yourself, sometime when you happen to be roaming in the deep, cool northern woods—the dainty little twin-flower which belongs to the honeysuckle family. It is not a showy plant, only a modest vine carpeting shady places on moist hillsides above clear brooks, or trailing over mossy stumps in the pine woods. Many country folk have lived for years, with whole colonies of it in their own pastures, not once guessing its presence; indeed, they might take no interest in the flower if it were brought to their attention. Yet, to all botanists and lesser plant lovers, the twin-flower has an especial charm, for was it not the favorite of the gentle Linnaeus, the great Swedish botanist, and was it not named in his honor, Linnaea borealis, which is to say, the northern Linnaea?

Early in the season, you might tread unconsciously over a whole area of the delicate, creeping vine whose opposite, round, tiny leaves nestle close to the cool earth; but, in May, throngs of dainty green stems rise to their four-inch height all along the matted vines, part at the slender tips, and let two pink twin-flowers nod demurely from each stalk! Now, surely, you could never miss their loveliness in passing; even the faintest breeze wafts their gentle perfume not far, it is true, but clearly and unmistakably. It is a delightful fragrance, a real pink, fairy sweetness.

Moreover, the twins are twins indeed. They rise to the same height and outlook, nearly always they elect to blossom at the same time, and apparently they are content to droop together, after their loveliness is past. Though they perfectly resemble each other, that does not signify that all twin-flowers are alike. (Far from it! Each colony has its own characteristic individual characteristics, shared by no other colony. Never, if you are familiar with flowers, could the blossoms of one spot be mistaken for those of another locality. In a long ago tract of pine woods, which I frequented as a little girl, I recall three distinct patches of twin-flowers. It is years since I have seen them, yet I feel sure I could distinguish them by two or three specimens from each group today. Those twin-flowers under the low, young pines would still be short stemmed, early (coming at June commencement time), and deeply pink; those in the farther woods—a smaller group—bore sturdy, blunt bells of a dull, almost faded hue; while the third patch had medium tall twins, of an average pink, whose distinguishing characteristics must still be an unusually heavy fragrance and a long season of bloom. Even so late as September I should expect to find there a few merry little twins, still lingering to enjoy the autumn sunshine!

So, whenever you explore a cool, shady ravine, where glossy partridge vine leaves and goldthread roots grow, even though it be late August, keep your eyes open for a glimpse of dainty pink twin-flowers nodding sociably; and, when you find them in all their pink beauty you will understand why Linnaeus so loved the little flower which bears his name.

The Camera Man in the Field

No ordinary camera would serve the aeroplane photographer. The aero picture must be taken at top speed, or in something like one-thousandth of a second, and the camera must be small and light enough to be handled readily. With the aircraft flying a mile a minute or better, there is no time for adjusting a complicated apparatus. When traveling at high speed, the force of the air will sometimes wrench the camera from the hand, writes Francis A. Collins, in "The Camera Man." The German photographers in the field work have used a special camera equipped with a pistol grip, and handle their cameras as they would a gun. The exposure is made by pressing a trigger which controls the shutter. Such a camera can be instantly aimed at any object and "discharged" with a single movement of the hand.

These cameras are equipped with lenses which see more clearly than the human eye, and record every possible detail over miles of country, even though they wink in a thousandth of a second. The telephoto camera, which has been especially designed and constructed for aeroplane work, is as powerful as a small telescope or the field glasses available for an army officer.

Every one who has ever looked at the ground glass of a camera, beneath the focusing cloth, knows how the world suddenly appears in miniature. As one looks through the telephoto camera, the landscape suddenly leaps nearer, like the stage of the theater through one's opera glasses.

With such a camera, excellent photographs may be taken at a height of 3500 meters or rather more than two miles. From such altitudes, the lens sweeps a broad expanse of country. In the photographs made from a point 1000 feet or more up, the detail recorded is often marvelous. A fort or a trench is thus shown as clearly as though snapped by an ordinary camera at a distance of but a few feet. Many of the pictures are taken at high altitudes, with the camera inverted, and the lens pointed through a hole in the floor of the car.

Since a flyer can work in a radius of 100 miles, his operating base need not be near the battle line and the dark room problem is greatly simplified. When he has returned to earth with his exposures, the developing and printing may be done in some near-by city or town. It is often necessary, however, to develop in the field, when special portable tent dark rooms are employed, or the films are developed in special trays without the use of ruby light. . . .

With these aero photographs before him, the modern commander may be said to look directly down upon the battle field. An attack or a defensive movement may be planned, like a game of chess, where every square of the board is beneath the eyes. The value of these aero views is greatly increased by combining them with the regular military staff maps. An expert map-maker traces upon these photographs the various boundary lines, accentuates the roads and other lines of communication, and indicates the towns and villages with their population, and even the buildings which may be of service.

An amazing amount of information concerning the country is indicated by an ingenious cipher. Without defacing the photograph, the draftsman adds many mysterious crosses, circles and other marks, which the military expert can read at a glance. This cipher indicates, for instance, the presence of railroads, whether single or double track, the locations of all bridges and indicates their material, the presence of telegraph or telephone lines, the location of a valley or a hill and its exact grade. Every road is marked and its width is indicated. If there be a church or any high object which might be used for purposes of observation, it is set down; in short, all possible information which could be of use to the strategist is indicated.

The aeroplane, and especially the telephoto camera, has been freely used in the signal service of the United States Army. In artillery practice, where the range exceeds one mile, it is customary to make actual photographs of the effect of shell fire. When the observations are made by the eye, even aided by powerful field glasses, opinions are likely to differ. The telephoto camera settles all disputes and makes every detail a matter of definite record. A shell may be actually photographed in the air or at the moment of the explosion, even when the practice is for long ranges. The present accuracy of the American artillery fire is due in part to the assistance of the camera man in the field.

Tree Feelings

I wonder if they like it—being trees? I suppose they do. It must feel good to have the ground so flat. And feel yourself stand right straight-up like that—So stiff in the middle—and then branch at ease. Big boughs that arch, small ones that bend and blow, And all those friny leaves that flutter so. You'd think they'd break off at the lower end. When the wind fills them, and their great heads bend. But then you think of all the roots they drop. As much at bottom as there is on top. A double tree, widespread in earth and air. Like a reflection in the water there.

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

SEGREGATION OF
TURKS PROPOSED

Editor of The New Armenia Is
Opposed to Mandatory by the
United States and Believes
Persia Better Fitted for Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Arshak Mahdesian, editor of The New Armenia, expressed the opinion to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a mandatory by the United States over Turkey would lead to a considerable expenditure of this country's resources without corresponding result, and recommended as a solution of the Turkish problem the segregation of Turks in Anatolia and of Armenians in Armenia, so that both races might be allowed to work out their national development. He expressed doubt that the Turks would accomplish much by their own efforts, and felt that Persia is best equipped to exercise a mandatory over Turkey.

The agitation to preserve Turkish national integrity, he said, is fostered by certain financial interests who believe that the exploitation of Asia Minor will be facilitated by maintaining in its essentials the Turkish Empire. He criticized the 14 arguments advanced in favor of an American mandatory over Turkey, which were recently published in The Christian Science Monitor and which were drawn up by an authority on Turkey, as not satisfactory to Armenia in the respect that they give no specific guarantee of justice and independence to Armenia.

Peace Depends on Justice
"Peace in the Near East does not depend on an American mandatory," he said. "It depends on justice, not compromise. Justice is possible without force. The Turks have lived as invaders in Armenia for 500 years, and they must not be kept there as the ruling power. An American mandatory may be necessary for the Turks, but the Armenians can govern themselves and do not want to be associated with the Turks in any way. The Turks have never shown any administrative capacity."

"We believe that the Turks should go to Anatolia where they will not molest their neighbors. The proposal that the former empire should be kept practically with the same territorial limits on the ground that most of the inhabitants are Muhammadans leaves out of account the objection to an American mandatory over a government established on a religious basis. Moreover, not all these Muhammadans are Turks, for a good many are Kurds, Gypsies and members of other races. There is no need of protection for Muhammadans; it is the Christians who need protection. The polygamy of the Turks and other institutions are incompatible with American ideas, and Persia, I believe, could be much better as a mandatory."

"The Greeks in Turkey do not call themselves Ottoman Greeks, but Irredenta Greeks. They want to migrate to Greece, or to live in Smyrna or Constantinople under Greek rule. There is no reason why a Greek government of Greek portions of Turkey is impossible. Few Greeks live in Armenia proper."

Exploiting Selves No Problem
"There are approximately 3,000,000 Armenians in Turkey, most of them in Armenia. They would all go there if Armenia were made independent. Armenia, I want to say for as forcibly as possible, is well able to develop its own territory, but it may need some help for the present to insure security against the Turks."

"The Turkish authority quoted in the dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from Paris speaks of custom-houses, railroads, and coinage as advantages to be gained from an American mandatory. From the point of view of the exploiter these are important, but from the point of view of the Armenian race, which asks for justice, they solve no problems."

"If America should accept a mandatory over Turkey, would she be able to curb the instincts of the Turk? The Turk has never added anything to civilization. I do not know of any Turkish artist or scientist. Can we change them?"

"The Armenians can till their lands and will do so if the Turks are kept away. They are the traders of Turkey now—the Armenians and the Greeks. They are not interested in the aims of foreign exploiters and do not want to put the United States to the probable great expense of a mandatory. It is urged in some quarters that this country should share the burden of remaking the world, but I for one feel that it should not do so by putting a premium on massacre and pillage through recognition of the idea of Turkish territorial integrity."

Discussing the relative cultural stages of the Armenians and Turks, Mr. Mahdesian pointed out that the 100,000 Armenians in this country are represented in the ministry, the law, journalism, and college faculties, but that the 15,000 or 20,000 Turks have not risen above the ranks.

Cable Appeal for Armenian Relief
NEW YORK, New York—Dr. James L. Barton and Dr. W. W. Peet, members of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, in a cable message announce their departure from Constantinople for the Caucasus on Aug. 5. The message said, were "refusing worthy and desperately needy applicants because of lack of food." The message made an urgent plea for immediate assistance.

FREE DELIVERY FOR TORONTO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—By a judgment of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, the citizens of Tor-

onto have been accorded free collection and delivery of express to all reasonably accessible sections of the city. In determining the districts entitled to such service, the city is to be divided into quarter-mile squares, the only qualification being that four adjoining squares must have a population of 100 families each. Industrial and business blocks are to be reckoned as representing one family for every five regular employees. In municipalities of less than 5000 people, the minimum qualification is reduced to 50 families. The free carriage area will also include blocks falling below this standard, providing that they are surrounded on three sides by cartage blocks, or are so located that delivery vehicles must necessarily pass through them, but in no case will the service extend beyond the city limits.

PACIFIC FLEET IN
SAN PEDRO HARBOR

Throngs of Cheering People Line
Shores of Southern California
to Acclaim New Armada—
Secretary Daniels on Flagship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California—The new United States Pacific fleet steamed to its anchorage in San Pedro harbor on schedule time Saturday afternoon, silently, majestically, and under low steam. The armada of dreadnaughts and cruisers presented an impressive sight to 500,000 people assembled on the shore line. The fleet came up the coast from San Diego, California, in battle formation headed by the flagship New Mexico, with Admiral Hugh Rodman on the bridge, accompanied by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and his wife, Governor William B. Stephens, of California, and his staff. A flotilla of 24 torpedo boats and destroyers followed about the course of the main fleet, straight along the coast line within two miles off shore. The armada with a slight mist on the ocean, but long before the fleet was sighted the haze had dissipated and the sun blazed on glistening waters, while the white caps of the early morning died down until the ocean appeared like a smooth lake.

Pennants were flying from the topmasts of all the battleships as they



Arrived

appeared, and the colors and ensign were plainly discernible from the shore in the clear atmosphere. The crowds could be seen crowded with sailors signaling to the people on shore. Every vantage point along the beaches and bluffs held eager interest and gala day crowds carrying the national colors which they waved frantically when the first sign of the armada appeared rounding the point below Laguna Beach, the last southern beach settlement between here and San Diego. Word quickly spread to Hermosa Beach, Newport, Huntington Beach, Long Beach and other coast towns.

When the ships hove in sight along these shores, cheers and blowing of steam whistles and automobile horns greeted them. When the warships came in sight of San Pedro harbor the guns of Ft. McArthur boomed forth a salute while many of the smaller craft fired their guns. Never before in the history of southern California has such a thrilling scene been witnessed nor such patriotic enthusiasm shown by masses of sightseers. So great was the crush to the beach towns that extra forces and equipment had to be secured by the steam and electric roads.

As the vessels anchored in the harbor, aeroplanes hovered above performing evolutions and raining flowers on the crews of the ships below, while a fleet of pleasure launches and yachts festooned with bunting and dipping their flags, sailed around the flagship. Shortly after the yachts Valero and Companero, containing Mayor Snyder and the reception committee from Los Angeles and San Pedro, steamed out to the flagship to welcome Admiral Rodman and his fleet.

The fleet will remain in these waters until Aug. 18, and entertainments and amusements have been provided for officers and crew by the citizens' committee.

CANADIAN MONEY NOT ACCEPTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office
NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario—Under order from the head office, street railways on the American side are refusing to accept Canadian money, silver or notes, in payment of fares. For a few days previously Canadian money received for fares had been discounted one cent on the dollar.

AN HOUR AT THE
TERMINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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The Railroad Terminal is the shop window of emotions, forever having on display the latest (as well as the oldest) styles in smiles, tears, gladness, sorrow, and everything else in the way of feelings that are to be manifested on special occasions. Humanity at a great railroad station is humanity off its guard—in its shirt-sleeves, as it were—for there, in the hurry and bustle of coming and going, people do not trouble to look their best and they drop, for a time, at least, their party manners.

Is there to be found anywhere else such a lack of repose as among the



It's coming

weary, sprawling crowd in a depot waiting-room? Here even the once off-on-their-honeymoon bride and bridegroom are recognizable (apart from the telltale grains of rice still clinging to hair and skirt) by their perfectly natural "oh-we-don't-have-to-hide-it-anymore" behavior. And is there a place where people show their real selves more than on the line at the ticket window? Then there is that awful exposé of one's geographical ignorance—the Information Booth—the spot where a polite official informs one, in a loud tone of voice, that Buffalo is in New York—not in Michigan!

A story is told of a colored gentleman who innocently proved more than a match for the affable official. "How does it get to Memphis, Kentucky?" asked, in blissful ignorance, this simple southern son.

"Memphis is not in Kentucky," bawled the information king in reply. "It's in Tennessee." "You don't say," answered the still blissful one. "When'd dey put it over dar?"

Perhaps the most sacred spot in the terminal is that last barricade of the mask wearer—the narrow gate leading to the trains—where holes are punched in tickets and pretense. Here, a man who is generally supposed to be cold-blooded and merciless will brush a tear from his eye as he caresses a friend and fondles a dog in a last good-bye, here—well, why dwell on the pathos of this spot when there is so much humor under the same roof?

A keen business woman, noted for her executive ability, her level-headedness, and her public speeches in some feminine fraternal order, will hold up a whole line of tired business men while she delivers herself of this foolish tirade against the clerk at the ticket window: "It is simply outrageous! I will certainly report it to the directors of the road, and what is more, I will write to all the papers about it—the idea! I have to go without my breakfast because your old 3:30 does not connect up with the fast train in the morning—what am I to do? There is not a decent hotel in that place, and I must stay there overnight! You tell this to the directors! What is the next train? Oh, dear! that won't do! What have you done with the 5:50 that ran when I went there three years ago?"



He's gone

must get there—I will certainly write to the paper—Do you call this a railroad?"

The men on the waiting line are growing madder and madder. "Madam, would you mind my getting to Boston and back while you try to arrange the road's time-table to your satisfaction?" interrupted a gruff man as he brushed her aside and grabbed for a ticket. "You are no gentleman," she said, as she transferred her attention to the gruff one and still held up the line. "I will most certainly write about you to the paper." "For the love of Mike, if you would only go to the waiting-room and get away from that window," he growled, as he sped for the train.

A first cousin of this young lady insists upon an explanation (during the busy hour) as to why a war tax should be added to the fare when the war is over. "Personally, I have no objection to paying my share of the world's tragedy," he says, slyly; "but I can-

not see the force of being imposed upon now that the fighting has ceased. Mind you, I do not wish you to misunderstand me; I am not a mean man, no, not by any means, for I hold several thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds and I—" "You are holding up the line," the ticket clerk coldly reminds him as his self-recommendation is cut short.

In spite of his efforts to be sociable, nobody loves a fat man with lots of baggage, at a depot.

His progress from the main entrance to the train via the ticket office is one long "Pardon me." "No! no! I'll carry it myself." "Look out! look out!" "Well, why don't you look where you're going yourself?" "Say! do you want the whole depot?" "No! I'll carry it myself." "Only to surrender his bags, packages, etc., to the colored porter just twenty feet away from the train."

When I arrived at the depot I noticed a dapper-looking gentleman waiting by the late-train board. An hour later he was still waiting, but minus his coat and vest. His collar was white, and he looked as if he were sitting on a hot brick. He was evidently waiting for one of the trains which were marked to arrive hours late, and he was muttering something about having to get up before breakfast to meet a train that was to arrive after supper.

Close by sat the personification of patience—an old lady whom I have noticed on many occasions about New York. I call her the "Lady with the Sheet." The sheet is a peculiar-shaped wig, worn by orthodox Jewish married women, which is supposed to make them unattractive to men other than their husbands. I tried to find out why this old lady sat for hours in the depot, but she wore out my patience and I left her still sitting there.

A uniformed attendant pointed out to me a white-whiskered old gentleman who has been commuting 50 years. "I've known him myself for over 20 years," said the official, "and he's never changed a bit—always got a good word and a smile for everybody—don't interfere with nobody—the only thing he notices in particular is kids, and he always feeds the little ones with peanut brittle from his pocket. And, judgin' by the way he hands it out, he must run a candy factory. He don't seem to have a care in the world. They don't raise them like him any more, sir!"

I was not listening to him any more, for I caught sight of a typical American girl leaning on the arm of—well, he looked like her father. I heard her say "He's gone," as the old gentleman lifted his hat to somebody in the distance. I was wondering who it was that brought the tears to her eyes—maybe her sweetheart, or perhaps her brother. I was awakened from my pleasant reverie by the attendant, who still pursued me, now extolling the simplicity of the old Indians. "Gee!" he was saying; "them Indian guys had it all over us New Yorkers—no rent—no coal bills—no insurance, taxes, grocers' bills—no, I am glad he was interrupted by the arrival of a train which called him to his duty of keeping the crowd back from the gate."

"It's coming! It's coming!" excited groups were joyfully saying as the big bell of the oncoming locomotive sounded closer and closer; and then all those familiar little scenes of returning loved ones! As I stood there, the lines spoken by dear old Jake, in "The Silver King," came to my mind:

"Ome ain't the four walls, the ceiling and the furniture, 'Ome's the place where those as love us is."

ORANGEMEN AGAINST
ENVOY TO VATICAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, the following resolution in connection with the British representative to the Vatican was passed: "That this Most Worshipful Grand Orange Lodge of British America in session assembled desires to express its appreciation of the action of the British government in declining to have any negotiations with Germany through the Pope of Rome, in regard to peace proposals—which claims have recently been made by the ultra-montane Roman leader, in the German parliament but have been promptly denied by the British and French governments. That this Grand Lodge regrets to observe that Great Britain should deem it necessary, in opposition to the principles of responsible government, to have a representative at the Vatican; but claims that if such practice is maintained it is due to each and every one of the one hundred and one religious denominations in the British Empire that a similar representative should be placed at the headquarters of each such denomination, thus fulfilling the principle of 'equal rights' and equal laws for all and special privileges for none, but it is hoped that this absurdity will be avoided by a speedy recall of Britain's representative from the Vatican."

DISCIPLINE IN THE
Y. M. C. A. OVERSEAS

NEW YORK, New York—John Garland Pollard of Richmond, Virginia, chairman of the Board of Discipline of the Y. M. C. A., returned from abroad on Saturday on the steamship Patria. He said that of 8000 "Y" workers 67 had been convicted of various offenses since Jan. 1. Of five accused women out of 2500 engaged in "Y" work, he said four were acquitted.

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An Attempt to Humanize Him

"Will you walk down to the sea?" shouted the Painter from the garden gate.

The Writer, who was seated in the doorway of his cottage, hesitated. It was 8:15 p. m. The soft phlox and the strident tiger-lilies still held the light. The hot day was declining with exquisite serenity. Here and there a few fireflies winked into flame. Really he did not want to walk down to the sea; he was reading something which held him pleasantly. It was about a Florentine painter, hardly known to the general public, mildly patronized by connoisseurs, for he is far from being a great swell—this Francesco Pesellino, 1422-1457.

Pesellino is one of those painters whose biography looks at titles of pictures and names of painters and owners, so tiresome to most people. Here is a specimen from the National Gallery of London catalogue. "A closer resemblance to Filippo Lippi is seen in his crucifixion (Berlin), the Highman Court 'Annunciation'; the 'Madonna and Saints' on a gold ground (private collection Berlin), the 'Marriage of St. Catherine' in the Uffizi, and especially in the 'Holy Trinity with Saints and Angels,' painted in 1457 for the Church of the Trinity of Pistoia. The central part of the 'Holy Trinity' is in the National Gallery; the rest scattered in diverse places—in the Royal collection, in Lady Henry Somerset's, in Lady Brownlow's, and in private hands in Italy."

The Writer smiled. "What would a Doughtboy make of that?" he asked himself. But the National Gallery catalogue, the best art collection catalogue in the world, was not written for Doughtboys. It was written for individuals like this Writer, he used to think. It is passed on to a percentage of the teeming millions. "This Pesellino," he murmured, "is a shade, a collection of titles, places, and names; it would really be rather interesting to give him flesh and bones, ideas and fancies, to fix him in the mind as something more definite than the grandson of Giuliano d'Arrigo Giuochi and the pupil of Fra Angelico and Fra Filippo Lippi—to give the scene of his life, color to make Pesellino a real person doing natural things between painting his second-rate sacred pictures in bits when they cannot get the whole thing."

"Hurry up!" shouted the Painter. "I want to walk down to the sea."

On their way the Writer continued his reflections aloud. "This Pesellino does not strike me as having been a particularly pious person; he had to paint sacred pictures as artists during the past few years have had to paint war pictures. Of course, he must have been enormously impressed by Fra Angelico, who was a wonder; but it was Angelico's craftsmanship, not his saintliness, that Pesellino admired. I fancy that he had his eye on the world all the time that he was painting the 'Virgin and the Child with Saints,' owned by Sir George Holford. It's under a foot high; it's hardly more than a miniature, and only one of the eight figures has any kind of spirit, the boy Saint in armor. Michael, I suppose, who stands to the right, putting, and surely somewhat impatient of the ceremony. Like Poch, he doesn't like showing off. Looking at this panel carefully, I feel that the parts of the picture that Pesellino was really interested in was the armor which the pretty warrior saint wears, the star on the Virgin's shoulder, and the little flowers on the grass plot where the group is posed."

"Yes, I noticed those flowers," said the Painter. "They're formal, but they're very pretty. The pattern is like a chintz. I suppose lots of these early men would have painted nature if they'd been allowed."

"Yes, but it's queer what a lot of excellent people have 'bought that landscape painting is infra dig. Botticelli despised it, Burne-Jones sneered at it, and Carlyle was contemptuous—'landscape painting, if you think of it, is a poor thing in comparison with other painting or even with nature herself.' Yet when he said this, Carlyle was looking at the very views that inspired some of Whistler's most exquisite things. But there is no need to defend landscape painting today. Everybody's doing it. They tell me it's rather easy."

The Painter smiled. "It's what you like, astonishingly easy, or immensely difficult. It depends how you do it. But we've wandered away somewhat from Pesellino."

"True," said the Writer. "Pesellino seldom let himself go, but when he did he was like a colt in a meadow. Do you know his 'Story of David and Goliath' and 'The Triumph of David'? They were not painted for a church, so he could let his fancy play; a Florentine could say what he liked on the panel of a marriage chest. Pesellino's narrative is as amusing and detailed as the episodes in Fra's 'Derby Day' or in Paolo Uccello's 'Moonlight Hunt.' Uccello was born a century before Pesellino; he was a far greater artist. My word, yes! Still Pesellino's 'Triumphs' are delightful, and I guess that they represent the real man, a bright creature who was more interested in the look of things than in the meaning behind them. I am sure he wore pretty clothes, had adventures, roamed the hills about Florence, studied rain clouds, and began to notice how objects are affected by light and atmosphere."

"What makes you think that?" asked the Painter. "Pesellino seems to me to be merely one of those second-rate artists who copied their betters, and painted on panels, with considerable skill, the traditional types that the monks understood, and wanted—they wanted nothing else."

"When you next visit New York," answered the Writer, "drop in to the Metropolitan Acquisitions room at the Metropolitan Museum and look at the Pesellino that has just been acquired—a crucifixion. The figures are of the kind kind order, without passion, without feeling even, quite proper. But beyond the hill the artist, sub rosa, as it were, has dropped in a landscape. The rocks in the foreground are the rocks that Duccio and all the early chaps painted, following one another like sheep, and the pines and cypresses are those that Fra Angelico did so neatly; but when Pesellino painted the horizon and the sky, and the wisps of clouds he let himself go as in the 'Triumph' pictures. He has suggested rain clouds, and has made the horizon, boldly, the lightest part of the picture, and if you look very closely you will see that he was conscious of the atmosphere that unites and relates everything—that atmospheric envelopment without which a picture has no mystery, and no suggestion of that which Fromentin said should be the aim of painting."

"And that was?"

"To make the unseen visible."

Here their talk ceased, for they had reached the sea, and were seated upon a bench in front of the bathing boxes. Although it was a few minutes past 9 o'clock the swimmers were still diving from the raft quite far out at sea, and cleaving through the opalescent water. It was a scene of great beauty. All definition had gone from the figures upon the raft; sea, sky, swimmers, that island of the greenest grass, that white boat, were all harmonized in the magical atmospheric envelopment.

The Painter gazed with the light of contemplative ecstasy upon his face, and the Writer said: "That's beyond Pesellino." He added, "There are two men who might have done it, who might have done this scene something like justice."

The Painter looked at the Writer, and the Writer looked at the Painter, and then they said, almost in unison (it was really rather odd)—"Vermeer of Delft and Whistler."

—A. Q. R.

BATIK AND BIRD PAINTINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The rotation of summer art exhibitions continues to bring variations of richness and novelty. In addition to paintings, sculpture and prints, the latest surprises are a set of brilliant bird paintings at the American Museum of Natural History, and a batik exposition of gorgeous oriental dyes (some genuine Java antiques amongst the lot), brought up to the minute with a mixture of modern decorative adaptations by native and foreign artist-crafters, in the Bush Terminal building on 42nd street, between Bryant Park and Broadway.

Let us look first at the birds—for it is not every season that a flock of birds-of-paradise comes to town. They are all of the numerous family of Paradisæe, painted from life in their native Queensland and New Guinea habitats by Mrs. Ellis Rowan, the wonderful Australian woman artist-naturalist whose studies of American wildflowers—also shown elsewhere in New York at the present moment—were noticed in The Christian Science Monitor two weeks ago.

The wife of a British military officer in the colonial service, Mrs. Rowan enjoyed quite exceptional opportunities for studying first-hand the flowers, birds, and insects of the Australian isles. Later she extended her researches to the West Indies and the United States of America. She is the author of several volumes of exquisite wild-life lore, published within the past two or three decades; and many of her water colors illustrate the three books on American flowers and trees written by Miss Alice Lounsberry.

While botanists and ornithologists have awarded highest praise to the "exceptionally correct likenesses" achieved in Mrs. Rowan's paintings of birds and flowers, their artistic qualities are even more extraordinary. So august an academician as Sir Frederick Leighton expressed his unreserved admiration of their "exquisite purity of tone without feebleness, and the most brilliant color without hardness—each specimen, naturalistically perfect, created by the mind of the artist into a lovely picture." And even John LaFarge might have been writing of the very things now in the New York shows when he declared: "I cannot look at more than 12 of these (Mrs. Rowan's) paintings at once, and I need a day for those—they are so wonderfully perfect in drawing, color, and grouping that they are as near an absolute reproduction of nature as the human mind can conceive."

Birds-of-Paradise

The birds-of-paradise give scope for form, color, and tactile surface combinations such as the most riotous imagination could not conceive, unaided. There are between 40 and 50 known varieties of the Paradisæe, and they bear but little outward family resemblance to one another. Mrs. Rowan has painted most of them, and she has added some specimens hitherto unknown—at least there is nothing like them in the museum's own collection. Where the same bird is duplicated in the glass cases and in Mrs. Rowan's pictures, one sees that the artist's presentment is vastly better than the stuffed figure set up by the taxidermist. Mrs. Rowan had the advantage of working from living models in cages, brought to her by New Guinea savages and Australian bushmen; and after she was through with them she let the birds go free—scorning the offers of very considerable sums of money from German and other consular officials out after rarities.

To an Australian journalist, the intrepid artist-explorer has told of her

adventures in search of these birds-of-paradise, and of the lovely floral backgrounds amongst which she portrays them: "On one island I lived eight weeks in a native hut of reeds and rushes, with turtle-steaks, dugong fish and wild fruits for my food, and coconut milk to drink. My bath was a big white conch-shell. My Samoan woman attendant was the only one who could interpret the natives' language. . . . Even Australians have no idea how beautiful the flora is among the outlying islands—pools of pale blue and mauve water lilies—clematis, native lilacs and sarsaparilla fern—along the somber forests—flame-trees ablaze against a bright blue sky—the heaths, scarlet and pink and white—the downy gum blossoms, crimson, rose and creamy—wild fuchsias, orchids, wattle blossoms, banksias, boronias, bottle brush, native azaleas, flannel flower, ixias, and masses of the desert pea spread like a crimson mantle over the plains."

The birds reflect all these colors in their brilliant plumage, with the most fantastic trimmings. Long-tailed flycatchers, grosbeaks, and the paradise variety of grackle, or paroquets, are here shown, and even these look as though they had been touched up in some Greenwich Village paint shop.

A Bourgeoning of Batiks

New York's first really complete batik exposition is now on in the spacious reception salons of the International Buyers' Club, at the Bush Terminal tower building. It is under the general charge of Mrs. Flora W. Hoffmann, and the assembling of its riches for display has been accomplished effectively by Maude E. Woodruff and Roscoe Unland—the latter of whom has "batiked" a Hickock hat creation to complete the modish costume in the same unusual fabric designed by Miss Ethel Wallace, herself a successful artist in the new medium. In fact, the educational point scored by this exhibition, independently of its artistic beauty, is that batik has already taken its place in the modes as well as in modern interior decoration, and that its success is the index of America's rapid advance in the production of dyes.

For dyeing goes hand-in-hand with painting and design in this interesting art-craft, brought less than a decade ago out of Java. The Javanese word for it means "painting in wax," because the pattern is first drawn on the cotton, linen, silk, or chiffon with molten wax, which cools and hardens so that when the cloth is dipped in dye the spaces covered with wax are preserved. Sometimes the soft waxed fabric is crumpled up before dyeing, and the waxed surface is thus broken up with infinitesimal lines and creases—a mesh through which the dye penetrates only faintly, making a tinted background of delicate complexity. No two "crackles" or "crinkles" are just alike, and color values vary with each individual dipping; therefore, every piece of batik is practically a monotype. Of course, in its commercialized form, batik-making gets further away from the old Javan process, and nearer to what the calico printers call "wax resist."

Already we have with us, it appears, several flourishing schools of batik—the Noank studio, for instance, represented by Miss Elizabeth Laffon; the Flambeaux, who occupy themselves with looms and weaving, as illustrated by Elma de Neergaard; the New Hope (Pennsylvania) group, who go in for batik rugs and furniture; and the Javan studios, including most of New York's practical masters of the applied art of batik, both native and foreign.

The most notable professional batik artist whose work is shown in the present exhibition is Pieter Mijer, a native Java Dutchman. In collaboration with Arthur Crisp, C. Bertram Hartman, and other American muralist-decorators, Mr. Mijer has produced many pictured wall hangings of sumptuous richness and delicate poetic beauty.

Native Batik

By way of elementary demonstration, the American Museum of Natural History (which institution takes a very active interest in a wide range of art and crafts, and makes a national event of its annual textile competition and show) has contributed from its own collections some pieces of genuine antique Javanese batik cotton, together with a series of picture-cards illustrating the completed native process of batik-making, including the primitive hand-dyeing, and the free-hand pattern drawing with that odd little instrument, something like a shoemaker's awl, called the "tjanting."

Peering into the dim splendors of the show-alcoves at the Bush Terminal, one is surprised to see not only batik textiles made up into every conceivable form of costumes, opera cloaks, scarfs, negligees, and so forth, and portieres, lamp shades and the like, but also many novel effects obtained by applying the process to leather, pasteboard, parchment, vellum, and other book-binding materials, as well as wood, bone, or anything that has a smooth surface and will hold a dye. It is even etched with acids on metals, with results by no means to be caviled at.

Batik, in short, spells a new art medium for a new industrial era.

LIMOGES ENAMELS SOLD

NEW YORK, New York.—The famous Limoges enamels which formed a part of the J. Pierpont Morgan collection have been sold to Henry C. Frick at a price reported to be \$1,500,000. There are about 40 bronzes and triptychs. Notable among the enamels are portraits by Leonard Limousin and earlier artists, such as Monvaert, Nardon, and the Peniculus. In 1915 Mr. Frick bought for more than \$1,000,000 some of the rare Morgan porcelain china. Previously he had acquired the famous Fragonard paintings.

BEQUESTS AND COMMON SENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Almost every large town in America has its art museum. The enthusiast would have one in every small town and village as well, and there is at least talk of a movement to bring this about.

Interest in art museums is too rare to be discouraged, but enthusiasm, when it runs away with reason, can do more harm than indifference. The value of a museum depends altogether upon what it contains. It may be a fine building, as many recently built in America are; it may be well placed in the town, and the sites have often been admirably chosen. But even if a museum is a triumph architecturally, even if it holds as commanding a position as the Parthenon in Athens or completes as noble a group of buildings as the Louvre in Paris, it will be worse than no museum at all if it has the wrong things in it. This is a fact that Americans—who, in most matters, have to go slow in the end, because they wanted to go fast in the beginning—prefer to forget.

There is no excuse for their forgetting. But just as the example of the Allies' mistakes could not keep them from repeating them when they first came into the war, so they refuse to profit by the example the museums of Europe give, of what not to do. Every body who has been to the Dresden or Vienna Galleries must remember not only the masterpieces, but also the acres of commonplace that cumber the walls and distract the eyes. Every body who has been to the Paris and London galleries must have deplored the scattering of work of the same school and period in different rooms, or, at times, different buildings. Scarcely a museum in Europe is guiltless of these or other faults still more serious. Sometimes the blame lies with incompetent curators, sometimes with insufficient funds or appropriations, often with trustees who are laymen, not artists. But the chief curse of museums, though it should be the chief blessing, is the bequest.

The Bequest Burden

Many collectors are generous enough to bequeath their collections to their country, few are so unselfish as to bequeath them unconditionally. The Louvre bears a heavy burden in the minor collections that must not be merged in the larger, however great might be the gain. The Wallace collection in London, if left to the nation, would have strengthened the National Gallery just in those sections that are weakest.

Instances are not infrequent of the same kind could be quoted. At first, everywhere, the authorities were glad to get anything they could to justify the existence of their museum, and so encumbered it almost before they opened its doors. Then came along the benevolent collector, eager that the treasures it had been his joy to collect should not be dispersed, and, therefore, making them free of gift of them to the nation or municipality, incidentally hoping, no doubt, thus to achieve everlasting glory for his name. And the authorities, for the sake of a few of the treasures that were treasures and filled gaps in the museum, accepted all the rest. And the result is the accumulation of rubbish in almost every national and municipal museum until the name of the benevolent collector often lives to his dishonor. Indeed, the evil has got to such a pass that, in London anyway, bequests are no longer invariably swallowed whole, and the intelligent collectors have been known to consider the museum's right of selection.

But in America they seem determined to profit by no blunders save their own. They would rather muddle through somehow for themselves. Despite the all too obvious need of weeding out in the European galleries, the tendency, once they have a museum, is to fill it at any cost, and not to make the slightest selection. That the chief end of an art museum is to preserve great works of importance in the history of art, to be of use to the artist and student and lover of art, to set and maintain a high standard, is cheerfully ignored. The one unpardonable sin is the bare wall space, the empty room—and the American collector is doing his best to spare us the guilt. He is, of all others, the most lavish in handing over his treasures to his country, the least critical in accumulating them.

The Collector Danger

There are exceptions, of course—great collectors who can vie with the greatest of all time, great collections that in the near future may make America for artists, students, and tourists, like Spain or Italy, France or England, is today. But the collectors of knowledge and taste are outnumbered by the collectors of no taste or knowledge whatever, who do not know good work when they see it, who cannot tell a fake from an original, who rely upon any dealer who knocks at their door, and the danger is that these collections of doubtful old European masters and brand-new American masters will eventually monopolize the museums. Rooms are filled that were empty, walls covered that were bare, but the day of reckoning will come with our realization of the price paid.

An object lesson is to be had just now in the National Gallery, Washington, where the few but fine British and Dutch and Italian paintings recently presented by Mr. R. Cross Johnson have been hung. Whether or not all are by the masters to whom they are attributed, certainly, they form so interesting a series that, by comparison, they expose the weakness of the collection of American paintings in adjoining rooms, and make one wonder why the

Nation should have saddled itself with so shadowy a representation of its art. The American collector further hampers his country, or his town, at times by bequeathing to it not only pictures but galleries it does not want: as in Philadelphia, where another Mr. Johnson's will is now being disputed because of the clause exacting that his collection remain forever in the house where he left it. But Philadelphia, if it wins, proposes not to dispose of the superfluous gallery but merely to substitute for it another—a sham Florentine chapel yet to be built, as out of place in Philadelphia as a skyscraper would be in Florence. And in this way, throughout the country, collectors and authorities today conspire to do what it will take generations tomorrow to undo.

It is not the actual bequest that is the stumblingblock in the development of art museums: no one would want to put a curb on the generosity of the intelligent collector. To him the museums owe many of their most splendid possessions. It is against the conditions with which the unintelligent collector burdens his bequest that protest should be made. Some liberty in these matters must be left to the museum. Here and there, as in Brooklyn, a director may already have the courage to impose conditions rather than submit to them. But the rule is the other way. Bequests are welcomed so unreservedly that the American collector grows more, rather than less dictatorial in his terms; in some cases he would even enforce them during his lifetime by the threat that his collection will go elsewhere if his town balks at any of his restrictions, reasonable or otherwise. If some common sense is not exercised in both the making and accepting of bequests, the country will wake up before long to find its museums little better than so many old lumber rooms and junk shops of art.

THE ART OF THE WINDOW

I Stained Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The term "stained glass" applies to colored glass painted upon with vitrifiable pigment, set in lead in a specific design to fill a window aperture. Its range of design may be from floriated pattern to figure compositions entirely filling a window, or against backgrounds of landscape, architecture, or ornamental patterning. It is a decorative art whose purpose is to let in the light and exclude the weather in a beautiful way. The further it goes toward pictorial realism, as in the for-seconds-discredited "Munich" windows, not unjustly likened to "luminous chromolithographs," the further the result is from good glass or good art. Therefore dignity in design, a simple rendering of natural forms, simplicity of detail, and a dignified symbolism of color is demanded of the artist.

It is an art of color whose essence is form expressed primarily through the leads on which its structure depends. Within these limits, the utmost greatness of thought, originality of design, and splendor of color is permissible to the designer. In much successful work of both past and present times, splendor of color is attained not so much by the weight of it being permitted to defeat the prime purpose of the window as by its use in jewel-like fields upon generous grounds of slightly tinted glasses, so combined in balanced randomness as to fill the light streaming through the window with an iridescently silvery, many-tinted radiance that makes more glorious the positive color held within it.

Many great windows of the old world, famous among which is the "seven sisters" of York Cathedral, are almost colorless, but nevertheless have a pearly radiance of color often denied to those in which color is striven for by filling the whole window with deep tones. Not all old glass is good, nor is all modern glass bad. The proportion of bad modern glass is higher, especially in America, and with less excuse, as produced in an age of supposed greater intelligence, and with exemplars to draw instruction from.

Born of a Need

In all the varied forms in which it is found in England and France, the two countries in which it had its greatest flower, stained glass was born of a need. Glass could only be made in small sheets. In order sometimes to fill very large windows, the pieces had to be united. The flexible strip of lead, channeled on both sides to receive the edges of the pieces of glass, soldered at the joints, joining piece to piece to any extent, offered the means. Since the pieces had to be put together, they might as well be put together beautifully. That was the temper of mind of the medieval craftsman. Out of this necessity sprang a series of patterns which in the beginning were purely mosaic, being, in fact, leaded glass only. It was but a short time from the devising of the first patterns in glass to the design of the figures and the almost contemporaneous discovery and use, early in the twelfth century, of vitrifiable painting on glass as a means of obtaining refinement and definition of form impossible to lead and glass alone. Except for about 220 years, from 1600 to 1820, corresponding with the advance of the Renaissance and its culmination in England in the Georgian period, displaced by the Gothic revival, the processes of the window maker are the same today in essentials as in the Middle Ages.

It should hardly be necessary to observe that the color in the glass itself, as produced in the original sheet. As required by the design a piece of a given shape is cut from one

color of glass, another from another, advantage taken of accidental variations of color in the glass, which is also of many differing qualities and textures, until the whole window is laid down like a loose mosaic. Then the painter, with a single black or brown pigment strongly outlines forms and details. Using it in films of varying depths, leaving clear glass for the greatest lights, with it he modifies the light passing through, defining forms too small or acute for the lead to reach or for glass to be shaped into. His work is in terms of light and dark only. The color is already there, in the glass itself.

The Painting

In the work of the best glass painters, there is no painting for its own sake. The painter's aim is not imitative or pictorial realism, but interpretation of form, to convey ideas of identity, action, symbolism, or pure ornament, while at the same time enhancing the quality of the glass, and to make more beautiful the light-admitting purpose of the window. Realization of full contrast of light and dark, and the complexity of modeling and detail as in a picture on an opaque surface, to be seen by light passing through it, is productive of bad glass and bad art. Some able work has been done in this direction, notably at Gouda in Holland, in the middle of the 1500s. But so rarely has the painter been able to reconcile the desire for realization with the quality of the glass in itself that broadly, the able glass painter looks upon his painting only as supplementary to the great lines of the lead, and the color quality of the glass itself. It is remarkable in most of the great windows of all types how little painting there is, and how broad and strong is what is done, forming virtually an extension of the lead. The painting, afterward fired in a kiln, becomes incorporated in the surface of the glass.

The next process is the fastening of the pieces of glass each to other with the flexible lead, which, soldered at the joints, with a hard-setting cement run into the leads, aggregates the pieces into a whole. The addition of the saddle bars, rods of iron fastened across the window to stiffen it against wind pressure, completes the window. As it depends for its final strength upon the saddle bars, and if it be large, upon iron stanchions set in the stone work of the opening, in the design of the window saddle bars and stanchions are taken first account of. After they have been schemed, the window is so designed that the dark bulk of the stanchions shall fall upon its leading divisions, figures and important ornamental forms falling within the spaces formed by them. Out of the stanchions comes the whole amorphous structure of the medieval medallion window, as also, or should, come that of its modern prototype.

After the end of the sixteenth century, the displacement of the Gothic by the architectural ideals of the Renaissance, together with a mistaken attempt literally to paint on colorless glass with colored enamels, instead of building up a window in glass colored in its own substance, led to the disuse in England and Europe generally of stained glass as such. Leaded glass, however, survived always in England. Much of it was in geometric patterns, often in combination with small medallions of painted glass, embodying heraldic and other devices, set on the patterned field of plain glass, for country houses, college halls and public buildings. The "diamond pane lattice" was almost universally employed. The best as well as the commonest of this work was usually done by the village plumber or painter, in a calmly traditional, matter-of-fact way, with no pretensions to art, or the production of "art glass."

The Gothic Revival

In the great Gothic revival of the first half of the nineteenth century in England, whose leading architectural genius was Augustus Walby Pugin, followed by Rickman, Ferguson, the Waterhouses, Sir Gilbert Scott and George Street, there came a new historic endeavor to again achieve the splendor of the glass of the Middle Ages, down to the end of the Tudor period. As a result of the research of Charles Winston, a barrister of London, English glass makers were able, after numberless experiments, to produce glass in color and texture fully equal to the old glass.

But though the art of the glazier in figure design in glass had been forgotten. After a close study of old work a scant half dozen men, Pugin the chief, found themselves able to design with originality and power. For the most part, those artists attempting work in glass were so unable to think originally in terms of glass and lead that they were reduced to a copy of old work. They were not helped by the old superstition that an essential quality of old glass was its naïveté of drawing, which sometimes produced saints, not to mention kings and archangels, with twisted heads, goggle eyes and splay feet. Overlooking the fact that the medieval designer drew as well as he could, and would, if he could, have drawn better, these mannerisms were copied as well as the points of color and ornament distinguishing glass of specific periods.

Very often a film of pigment was laid on the surface of the glass to produce factitiously the appearance of antique glass. In many cases, to insure entire harmony with the architectural style of a church, glass was produced for it in thirteenth, fourteenth, or other period styles. This unintelligence, though in spite of itself producing occasionally very beautiful work, was confined to those entirely well-meaning persons who confused revival with antiquarianism, and to those who were expert copyists, rather than original artists. This error lasted but a short time. By the unabated effort of leading architects

and artists, who recognized in glass a medium for the expression in any age of a designer's present thought and greatest power, this false viewpoint was overcome. The value of original design, good drawing, modern thought, and high expression wrought out in terms of material and workmanship closely adhering to a proved tradition of technique, was realized.

In result, for the past 30 years there has been produced by English designers and glass workers a series of works in stained glass that in color, dignity of expression, and fit respect for the quality of the material are in many instances fully equal to the finest productions of the best days of the so-called "lost art." Many of these, it may be remarked, are in America. Among artists of internationally high standing who have designed for stained glass produced in England may be mentioned Burne-Jones, whose association with William Morris in this is of course history, Henry Holiday, Lewis Day, Sir Walter Crane, Sir William B. Richmond, George Frampton, Frederick Shields, Gerald Moira, and this is to name only a few of the powerful designers with a sympathy for and understanding of glass, who have either been originally commissioned or have been employed by English glass workers to design for them.

STATE AID FOR ART SOCIETIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—It may fairly be questioned whether sufficient attention is given by the public to the work done by the many societies exhibiting works of art. The art exhibition is today something more than a bazaar in which artists offer their productions for sale. It is an educational necessity; it enables people to understand the movements in modern art, to estimate the progress made by the various schools. Moreover, the exhibition does a great deal to popularize art by bringing it within the reach of all classes.

Indeed, anything which might diminish the number of art exhibitions, or limit their scope, would be prejudicial to the aesthetic education of the people. It has been said sometimes, carelessly enough, that there are too many shows, that a few large ones, held occasionally, would meet all popular necessities, but this argument is fallacious. It would be better, in fact, to multiply the smaller exhibitions, because they are easier to grasp and understand than the overpoweringly large ones—easier for the visitor, who is apt to be bewildered by the conflicts of style and point of view which he finds in crowded galleries.

With more small shows there would be better chances for groups of workers to appeal to a sympathetic public. The area of effort would be widened, and the increase of initiative among the artists themselves would be encouraged. All this would be to the advantage of the public, because it would add to the means by which the popular taste can be improved and the refinement of the people can be prompted.

But, as things are, this educational work, which is undoubtedly of national importance, has to be carried on in most countries by the artists themselves and at their own expense. Art societies are usually private institutions supported by the subscriptions of the members, and the majority of the exhibitions are paid for by the artists who contribute to them. A charge for admission is often made, but the revenue is not often enough to meet the expenses. The deficit has to be made good from the pockets of the artists. In other words, the men who are doing invaluable service are not only not assisted by national funds, but are actually required to meet the cost of their service.

It is quite time that all countries should recognize what has been done by their private art societies, and how great a debt is due to the artists everywhere. Ordinarily, the support of a government is confined to the provision of art schools and to the maintenance of museums in which examples of the art of the past are collected. Exhibitions of contemporary art are very rarely organized as government undertakings. There is no formal recognition of the art of the moment as a thing which ought to be helped by the state to do itself justice and to become more efficient as a factor in the national progress. But this recognition ought to be accorded, and some measure of assistance ought to be given to artists to relieve them from a strain which tries them overmuch.

There is one way in which this relief could be afforded—by granting to the art societies house room in some public building. The cost to the country of erecting and maintaining such a building would not be serious, and the building itself would not need to be excessively large, because the exhibitions could be given in succession. In a country such as the United States, a similar aid could be given almost as readily by either the State Legislature or by the municipal government.

To house the societies in a national building would not only be a just return for the work they have been doing for many years past on behalf of art, but would also add to their stability and increase their influence in the future.

FINE ARTS

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THE HOME FORUM

His Most Signal Powers
Were Moral

Among sojourners in Spain, prior to 1492, there was a Genoese, by name Christopher Columbus. He was tall and well built, of dignified mien, with red hair and beard, a long, ruddy face, clear, gray eyes, and aquiline nose. To inferiors his manner was exacting and brusque, to equals it was urbane, and to superiors it was courtly. His figure showed to advantage, whereof he was not unduly aware, and he evinced a taste for yellow in beads and for crimson and scarlet in caps, cloaks, and shoes.

His most signal powers, and they were signal indeed, were moral powers. In patience, endurance, tenacity, energy, will-powers which, far more than those distinctively intellectual, make for greatness in the world has rarely known his equal. Imagination, too, he possessed, rich and ardent, and it rendered him poetic, eloquent, and persuasive. But, just as he possessed the qualities named, so likewise he possessed the defects of them. He was masterful and imaginative, but his masterfulness tended to ungenerousness and his imagination to vagary and mischievous exaggeration. Nor was this all. His moral powers were largely determined in exercise by two positive principles of action which were undeniably sinister—vanity and cupidity—and under stress of these he became at times dissimulating, boastful, and crafty. It is probable, however, that the sinister in him has by recent writers been somewhat over-magnified. Throughout everything he was sincerely and enthusiastically religious.

To him, as to others of Machiavellian strain, the end justified many means but not all, though among the justified means were those of guile. According to the findings of the most recent scholarship, Christopher Columbus, the eldest in a family of four sons and one daughter, was born at Genoa on a date between Aug. 26 and Oct. 31, 1451. His grandfather, probably, and his father certainly, was a wood-dealer and weaver. . . . None of his progenitors had place or rank, and his sister married a cheesemonger. There were other persons in Europe in his time of the sobriquet "Columbus," one of whom, William of Caseneuve, was a corsair and vicoadmiral of France under Louis XI; and with these Christopher Columbus, about 1501, sought to indicate relationship by the remark that "he was not the first admiral in his family." But the claim, so far as can be ascertained, was wanting in foundation.

The education of Christopher was of the most elementary sort. It consisted merely of what was provided by a school maintained by the weavers' guild of the town of his birth, in

a little street called Pavia Lane. How meager his first advantages were, appears in the fact that at no time in life did he assume to write his mother tongue, Italian, not even when addressing the Bank of St. George in Genoa.

We have seen that as a man Columbus was both vigorous of body and imaginative of mind. For him, therefore, as a lad in Genoa—the Genoa of our travelers, Rabbi Benjamin, Marco Polo, and Ibn Batuta—to develop a taste for the sea was more natural than not. In fact, he tells us that from his fourteenth year he was accustomed to embark on ships. But in 1472, when he was twenty-one years old, he declared before a notary that he was by trade a weaver. We may suppose then that up to this period his seafaring was tentative or in the nature of a youth's adventures; thereafter it became more and more an occupation—Irvine Berdine Richman (Chronicles of America Series).

Mr. Hopps and
Drumtochy

Speech in Drumtochy distilled slowly, drop by drop, and the faces of our men were carved in stone. Visitors, without discernment, used to pity our dullness and lay themselves out for missionary work. Before their month was over they spoke bitterly of us, as if we had deceived them, and departed with a grudge in their hearts. When Hillocks scandalized the Glen by letting his house and living in the bottle—through sheer greed of money—it was taken by a fussy little man from the south, whose control over the letter "h" was uncertain, but whose self-confidence bordered on the miraculous. As a deacon of the Social Religionists—a new denomination, which had made an "it with Sunday Entertainments"—and Chairman of the Amalgamated Sons of Rest, a society of persons with conscientious objections to work between meals—he was horrified at the primeval simplicity of the Glen, where no meeting of protest had been held in the memory of living man, and the ministers preached from the Bible. It was understood that he was to do his best for us, and there was curiosity in the kirkyard.

"Whatta like man is that English vesitor ye've got, Hillocks? 'A' hear he's feelin' ower the Glen, yammerin' and havin' like a starlin'."

"He's a gabby (talkative) body. Drumshough, there's nae doot o' that, but terrible ignorant. Says he tae me nae later than yesterday, 'That's a fine field o' barley ye've there, Maister Harris,' an' . . . a' didna ken whaur tae lulk, for it was a puckle aits."

"Keep's a'," said Whinnie; "he's been awfu' neglectit when he was a bairn, or maybe there's a want in the puir cratur."

Next Sabbath Mr. Urijah Hopps appeared in person among the fathers—who looked at each other over his head—and enlightened them on supply and demand, the game laws, the production of cabbages for towns, the iniquity of an Established Church, and the duty of the Psalms of David. "You must 'ave henterprise, or it's hall hup with you farmers."

"Ay, ay," responded Drumshough, after a long pause, and then every man concentrated his attention on the beffry of the kirk.

"Is there anything ava' in the body, think ye, Domsie," as Mr. Hopps bustled into kirk, "or is't a' wind?"

"Three week's o' naething," Drumshough, a' poety the puir man if Jamie Soutar gets a haud o' him."

Jamie was the cynic of the Glen—who had pricked many a wind-bag—and there was a general feeling that his meeting with Mr. Hopps would not be devoid of interest. When he showed himself anxious to learn next Sabbath, any man outside Drumtochy might have been deceived, for Jamie could withdraw every sign of intelligence from his face, as when shutters close upon a shop window. Our visitor fell at once into the trap, and made things plain to the meanest capacity, until Jamie elicited from the gullest Southron that he had never heard of the Act of Union; that Adam Smith was a new book he hoped to buy; that he did not know the difference between an Arminian and a Calvinist, and that he supposed the Confession of Faith was invented in Edinburgh. This in the briefest space of time, and by way of information to Drumtochy. James was making for general literature, and had still agriculture in reserve, when Drumshough intervened in the humanity of his heart.

"A' didna like tae interrupt yir conversation, Maister Hopps, but it's nae verra safe for ye tae be stannin' here sae long. Oor air hes a bit nip int', and is mair searchin' than doon South. Jamie 'ill be speirin' a' mornin' gin ye 'ill answer him, but a'm thinkin' ye'll be warmer in the kirk."

And Drumshough escorted Mr. Hopps to cover, who began to suspect that he had been turned inside out, and found waiting.

Drumtochy had listened with huge delight, but without a trace of expression.

The group was still lost in admiration when Drumshough returned from his errand of mercy.

"Sall, ye've done the job this time, Jamie. Ye're an awfu' creetic. Yon man 'ill keep a quiet cheep till he gets South. It passes me hoo a body w' sae little in him hes the face tae open his mouth."

"Ye did it weel, Jamie," Domsie added. "A clean furrow frae end tae end."

"Toots, fook, yir makin' ower muckle o' it. It was licht grund, no worth puttin' in a ploo."

Mr. Hopps explained to me, before leaving, that he had been much pleased with the scenery of our Glen, but disappointed in the people.

"They may not be ignorant," said



Olive Street, St. Louis

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fair City Sitting by the
Waters Wide

Once more I give an idle song to thee, Fair city sitting by the waters wide. Forever with thy people shall abide Honor and peace, in every home shall dwell the peace of God's love.

A hope made stronger by adversity. And they, those mighty men, who at thy side

Now lead these doubtful onward, they shall guide Thy feet into the golden age to be, O thou that art to rule the empires west.

Be strong, and labor—labor for the gold Of after greatness! though the voice of them

Who envy thee be loud, still, undisturbed, Mind well the time when they shall all behold

The light of thine imperial diadem. —Frank Foy.

By the Lakeside

The summer day by the deep lovely lake—the lake within sound of the sea! All round the steep walls that shut in the dark glossy water there hung rank festoons and mosses of brilliant green, and the clear reflections of the weeds and flowers hung so far down in the mysterious depths that the height of the rocky wall seemed stupendous. Far over in one tremendously deep pool the lazy great fish lunged; they would not show their speckled sides very much till evening; but they kept sleepily moving all day; and sometimes a mighty back would show like a log for an instant. In the morning the modest ground-lark cheeped softly among the rough grasses on the low hills, while that proud heaven-scaled—the lordly kinsman of the ground-lark—filled the sky with his lovely clamor. Sometimes a water-rail would come out from the sedges and walk on the surface of the lake as a tiny ostrich might on the shifting sand; pretty creatures of all sorts seemed to find homes near the water, and the whole morning might be passed watching the birds and beasts that came around. The sun made streams of silver fire shoot from the polished bracken and sorrel, the purple geraniums gleamed like scattered jewels, and the birds were joyful in the presence of that manifold beauty.

And the little fishes in the shallows would have their fun as well. They darted hither and thither; the spiny creatures that the schoolboy loves built their queer nests among the waterweeds. Sometimes as the sun sloped there might come hollow blasts of wind that careered for a brief space over the woods. Then the last look of the sun, the creeping shadows that made the sea gray and turned the little lake to an inky hue, and then the slow fall of the quiet colored evening, and, at last, the fall of the mystic night!—James Runciman.

August

The white lilies away with the breeze of the morning. In raiment more fair than a monarch's adorning; The bright-throated humming-bird, Marvel of feebleness, Comes questing for honey-blooms, draining their sweetness— For summer, the beautiful, reigns. —Emma C. Dowd.

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"The Supremacy of
Spirit"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE careful reader of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, can hardly fail to notice the frequency with which Mrs. Eddy uses the phrase, "the supremacy of Spirit." Ten times in the textbook she repeats, as the Concordance shows, that identical phrase, to say nothing of the changes by the substitution of the words Mind, Truth, good, and other variations which in their final analysis amount to the same statement. In her "Miscellaneous Writings" the same phrase occurs no less than five times more. Discounting the criticism of those who have failed utterly to approach Mrs. Eddy's metaphysical standpoint, it may safely be said that she always said exactly what she meant in the best words it was possible to select to express that meaning. When, therefore, we find her using continually the statement of the supremacy of Spirit, we may be very sure that she not only meant what the words imply, but also that the thought therein expressed came from her innermost heart. If this were not so she would hardly have used them so often.

Before the discovery of Christian Science we might have heard the words, supremacy of Spirit, from the pulpit or platform, but they did not carry the living vigor that they do in the light of the Christian Science textbook. But why? one may reasonably ask. Do not the same words always mean the same thing? In this instance the vitality of the expression had been sapped by centuries of "vain repetition" which lacked the demonstration necessary to a living faith. To go on for a life-time, repeating the words, supremacy of Spirit, while nine-tenths of that life-time was given up to proving the exact opposite, namely the supremacy of matter in our lives, was a poor way to embody living force and practical faith in the words we professed to believe.

Here, then, was the situation described in the Scriptures: "Jesus said unto him, If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth. And straightway the father of the child cried out, and said with tears, Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." And Jesus did help his unbelief, by casting out the "dumb and deaf spirit," and healing the child of the man who had uttered that despairing cry; despairing especially, perhaps, because the disciples of Jesus had failed to make this demonstration of healing. It is to be noted that Jesus did not tell the father of the child that he must believe without receiving; that it was his Father's will that the child should remain afflicted; that such visitations were the evidences of the inscrutable wisdom of God, whose ways man knoweth not, or any other like sophistries into which his later professed followers were misled. His answer was the healing of the child, and he did not wholly excuse the disciples for their failure in this case. Greater humility, more absolute dependence upon the supremacy of Spirit, was what he implied was necessary, in the words, "This kind can come forth by nothing, but by prayer and fasting."

Moses was a great exponent of the supremacy of Spirit. The First Commandment, given to him on the mount, includes the whole of the idea of the supremacy of Spirit in the words, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." In Science and Health we learn that this "me" is Spirit; for example, on page 467: "The first demand of this Science is, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' This *me* is Spirit. Therefore the command means this: Thou shalt have no intelligence, no life, no substance, no truth, no love, but that which is spiritual." The believer has been permitted to grow up through the so-called material existence of men; that is, there is such a state, is an unknown quantity, to be revealed, if at all, at some future time, after this material existence is over. All this is changed in Christian Science, which shows that material existence is the error not the reality of being; that the only real existence is spiritual and always has been spiritual. Spiritual existence has been lost sight of by mankind through misbelief and ignorance of Spirit. Spirit is not less real than it ever was; Spirit has always been infinite and supreme, existing everywhere, and all that really exists does so now because of the infinitude of Spirit.

Now this statement of spiritual Truth may not at once clear away the misconception from mortal eyes. That is why the average person who first begins the study of Christian Science is prompted to ask, But how about the material universe, the men that we see and deal with, and all the material objects that we are using in our daily lives? These things fall into their natural and only logical place as counterfeits of the spiritual and real as the spiritual viewpoint is gained in Christian Science. Their unreality is gradually proved as the reality of Spirit appears. Nothing that is real can ever be lost or changed; only that which is unreal is put off, and that process is wholly dependent upon a better and higher concept taking the place of the old. And here arises another question.

Some seekers for the truth as revealed in Christian Science, not grasping immediately the fundamental idea of the supremacy of Spirit, may have read and reread the textbook without the benefits following that they had been led to hope for. Why is not everyone immediately healed by reading the book? We know that thousands have been so healed, why is this not an invariable rule? Why should some have to study for months, perhaps for years, to gain what others seem to obtain in a much shorter time? Mrs. Eddy explains this in a short paragraph on page 324 of Science and Health, where she says: "Paul writes, 'If Christ [Truth] be not risen, then is our preaching vain.' That is, if the idea of the supremacy of Spirit, which is the true conception of being, come not to your thought, you cannot be benefited by what I say." The only course, then, is to strive to attain "the true conception of being," which Mrs. Eddy says is "the idea of the supremacy of Spirit," knowing in the meantime that the mortal measurement of time spent in the search has nothing to do with Truth's appearing.

The ways of matter have been vain. Centuries of exploration in the fields of so-called material law have yielded so little that the most learned in its lore are today found making admissions that should startle the world into an acknowledgment of its mistaken course. Years ago the Discoverer of Christian Science put the matter clearly before all with eyes to see and ears to hear when she wrote (Ibid., p. 491): "Matter cannot connect mortals with the true origin and facts of being, in which all must end. It is only by acknowledging the supremacy of Spirit, which annuls the claims of matter, that mortals can lay off mortality and find the indissoluble spiritual link which establishes man forever in the divine likeness, inseparable from his creator."

They That Sow

There be those who sow beside The waters that in silence glide, Trusting no echo will declare Whose footsteps ever wandered there.

The noiseless footsteps pass away, The stream flows on as yesterday; Nor can it for a time be seen A benefactor there had been. . . .

That silent stream, that desert ground, No more unlovely shall be found; But scattered flowers of simplest grace Shall spread their beauty round the place.

And soon or late the time will come, When witnesses, that now are dumb, With grateful eloquence shall tell From whom the seed, there scattered, fell. —Bernard Barton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Way Out

WHAT Mr. Wilson seems to have told Congress, in his speech before it on Friday last, was that the civilized world was being forced, by the selfishness of those controlling prices, into the acceptance of state socialism. Any reader who will strip the President's address of all the trappings of words which heightened its literary effect will be likely to reach this conclusion. The speaker did not hesitate to charge reckless and even criminal manipulation of speculation in the necessities of the people; and from this he went on to find and to suggest a remedy which he summed up in quite unmistakable words. "It does not seem to me," he said, "that we can confine ourselves to detailed measures of this kind, if it is indeed our purpose to assume national control of the processes of distribution. I take it for granted that that is our purpose and our duty. Nothing less will suffice. We need not hesitate to handle a national question in a national way." If those sentences predicate the taking over by the Nation of the railroads and other transport facilities, though there may be a reasonable doubt as to the President's exact meaning, nobody knows better than he that you cannot stop here. Just as he himself, in another passage in his address, graphically described the endless chain, that vicious circle of ever increasing prices, so every one realizes that the first step in socialism leads inevitably to the second, and is really the beginning of the end.

Socialism, of course, means much or little, anything or nothing, according to the temper of the definer. To Marx it meant one thing, to Gustave Hervé it means another thing, and to Mr. Shaw another thing still, but to all these it meant or means much; to Sir William Harcourt, on the other hand, declaring with breezy optimism, "We are all socialists today," and to those who imagine that every departure from past precedents is socialistic, it means little or nothing. Mr. Wilson is not, however, like unto any of these. He is the man in the middle, the man who, standing on the pivot of the political seesaw, can, by the slightest redistribution of pressure, cause one end or the other to fly up or down. It is, therefore, tolerably well manifest that when the President of the United States deliberately announces to Congress that he takes it for granted that the purpose and duty of the Legislature is to arrange, without hesitation, for the assumption by the Nation of the control of the processes of distribution, that he fully realizes the extent of the pressure he is applying to the seesaw, and is prepared to accept all the consequences.

Nobody need imagine, and nobody presumably does imagine, that it is possible to draw the line at the railroads. The canals, the trolley systems, the motor traffic, the coasting fleet, are all in precisely the same category, and from these can scarcely be separated the great ocean freight lines. Mr. Wilson, indeed, himself made it perfectly clear that no such separation was possible, for he showed how intimate was the connection between domestic and foreign trade, and how any dislocation of the one must react upon the other. The United States must, he insisted, if only in its own selfish interests, help to keep Europe going, or "thousands of our shops and scores of our mines must close. There is no such thing as letting her go to ruin without ourselves sharing in the disaster." The United States has, in plain English, out of the exigencies of the war, become the creditor Nation of the world, and that means that she must accept the responsibilities as well as the advantages, the liabilities in addition to the profits.

No person need, however, think for a moment that the end can be reached with the absorption of the entire distribution system of the Nation. What has been reached, as has been indicated, is only the beginning. The endlessness of the chain is only commencing to expose itself. Railroads, steamships, motor trucks are of no use without coal, and oil, and electricity, and so, without recourse, the whole of the mines and oil-wells, to say nothing of the water-power of the country, is involved. Nor can railroads, ships, or motor vehicles be built or run without bringing into action the engineering resources of the country, with all their shops and offices; and so forth and so on, to the end of, or the beginning of, the end. It is, as the great Dean of St. Patrick's wrote of the wars of the poets,

So, naturalists observe, a flea
Bath smaller fleas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite them,
And so proceed ad infinitum.

The President knows this, and so does Congress; and in the reply of the one to the suggestions of the other, the immediate trend of political action in the States will be made apparent.

What it would be not only interesting but valuable to learn from the President is whether he regards the nationalization of the distribution services as a more or less temporary breakwater or as the deliberate injection of the thin end of the wedge. In the temper in which the nations find themselves over their food supplies Mr. Wilson may regard the step he now proposes as the only way of protecting the country against the particular brand of socialism which is labeled "revolutionary"; but he may, on the other hand, have reached the conclusion that a definite socialistic program is a necessity of the times, and that a beginning may as well be made at once. In any case there is no doubt of this, that it has been demonstrated once more that the food of the people is what used to be termed the "tinder-box," but today had perhaps better be described as the "high explosive" of the social system. The reason is excessively simple. Food represents physical existence, and therefore a man believes that his life is threatened and his health impaired by its absence or insufficiency. But there is something more than this. Life may be supported on bread, but the ordinary man does not desire such frugality. The most

primitive of the sensuous instincts is that which is willing to sell its birthright for a mess of pottage, and it is a commoner instinct than those who have always lived in lands flowing with milk and honey may, perhaps, be aware of. Such primitive instincts, not balanced by much reasoning, are dangerously susceptible to the suggestions of the agitator and the propagandist, a fact of which those "honest tradesmen" are well aware.

The battle, consequently, becomes one largely of education, and that education not of the description of the little knowledge which is a dangerous thing, but a sound presentation of truth in everything. The great requirement of all mankind is to learn, for the sake of the progress of the world, the necessity of an absolute adherence to Principle. This will in itself necessitate, in turn, a mastery of the facts on which decisions are based, and in the measure in which this is accomplished will such decisions be found enduring. The mistake of the human mind is its trust in "isms" and its inveterate tendency to separate into camps of antagonistic "isms." Neither capitalism nor socialism, neither bolshevism nor imperialism is going to save the world. But whatever of Principle there may be in any of these will prove helpful and indestructible. As the world learns more of Principle and gradually realizes more clearly the power of Mind, it is beginning to grasp more definitely the meaning of law, and to understand how it has imposed limitations upon itself by theories of law, such as that of supply and demand, which are really, and have again and again been demonstrated to be, outside the realm of law. If Mr. Wilson perceives this and will fearlessly adhere to it, no man may measure the limit of his achievement.

South African Industrial Federation

THE one outstanding impression which anyone would carry away from a study of the recent congress of the South African Industrial Federation at Bloemfontein would surely be that one of the chief speakers at the congress was right when he declared that, while they might be organized in their numbers, they were not organized in their ideas and opinions. The congress represented all manner of opinions, often diametrically opposed, on questions regarding which it might well have been expected that members would have reached some kind of understanding. There were men like Mr. Crawford, the secretary of the federation, who considered the capitalistic system to be necessary in the present state of society, and there were men like Mr. Bain of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who would be content with nothing short of an all-round system of nationalization. Then there were those who strove passionately for the maintenance of the color bar, who insisted that there should be a standard wage for white men but not for Kaffirs, who maintained that "the white workers" should be on the top and the native workers at the bottom and who were convinced that "the sjambok was a good law for the colored man."

There were those who took just the opposite view. "The Amalgamated Society of Engineers," declared a representative of that society, "is world-wide, and has no color bar. We have colored people in this country who are sane and respectable members of the society and entirely worthy." Said another representative, "In the matter of intelligence, many a native is equal to the white. It is not the organized native we have to fear, but the unorganized. Our responsibility, in the native centers, is to raise these people up and assist them." And so it went on. Nevertheless, in spite of these violent differences of opinion, the congress could only have been productive of very excellent results. It revealed the fact that in the great industrial organization of South Africa, one of the most varied in the world, there are men who are taking high views of the great problems confronting Labor and who are firm to resist the temptations of the short cut. At the present time, when Labor in every country is seeking to break with tradition and recognized methods, not always with a very clear idea of what it wants to put in their place, there is much value in the calm word of sober counsel from one who is sure of a hearing. It is not always the easiest thing in the world to speak this word. The demagogue, in his day, is ever more popular than the statesman. And so, when Mr. Crawford declared, as he did, that the control of industries belonged to the future, but that there was one phase of control they might cultivate at once and that was control of themselves, he earned the gratitude of all those who appreciate to any extent one of the great needs of the times.

Another welcome trend, emphasized at the congress, was the desire to look after the interests of the low-paid worker, and to bring about a real improvement in his condition. To this end men like Mr. A. L. Clark, president of the National Union of Railway & Harbor Services, urged upon the federation the necessity of laying down "not a minimum wage but a minimum standard of life," and went on to insist, with an insight peculiarly welcome, that it was not the mob but the big battalions of intelligent workers who alone could bring about the revolution that was needed.

The Position in Armenia

THE news which has come to hand, during the past few days, telling of a recrudescence on a large scale of the Armenian massacres, is a stern reminder, if any were needed, of how much yet remains to be done before anything like peace can be said to have been secured in the Near and Mid East. The information available is scanty and greatly lacking in definiteness, but the simple fact clearly emerges that the Turks, the Kurds, and the Tartars, in eastern Armenia and across the border in the Persian province of Azerbaijan, have taken advantage of the withdrawal of a small British force to attack the Armenians from three sides.

The most detailed account of the matter comes through Major Green, who is directing the work of the Armenian Relief Administration from Tiflis. The Major reports, in a dispatch received by Mr. Hoover in Paris, that the Turks and Tartars are advancing in the

districts of Karabagh and Alaghez, that they already occupy practically the whole of the reopened territory of Russian Armenia, that relief depots and trains are surrounded, and that the Armenian Government, in a despairing effort to repel the invaders, has ordered a general mobilization. He insists most urgently that if military protection is not afforded to Armenia immediately, the action will be more terrible than the massacres of 1915-16, and the Armenian Nation will be crushed. The latest word on the matter is that massacres on a large scale have already taken place. The Turks, it is insisted, encouraged by the contention, advanced in certain interested quarters, that the establishment of an Armenian state is dependent on the majority or minority of the Armenian population in their native land, are determined to reduce that population as much as possible before a final settlement can be reached.

Now there is just one thing certain in regard to this situation, and that is that there is no use whatever in attempting to characterize it. It is quite scandalous, of course, and humiliating, but Turkey, by her deeds, has long since beggared alike reproach and denunciation. The question is not, What is to be said about it? but, What is to be done about it? Are the Turks even yet to be allowed, as Viscount Gladstone put it in London the other day, to snap "their bloodstained fingers in the face of Europe"? Is the Peace Conference in Paris still going to treat with the Turk as with an "honorable opponent"? Or is it going to deal with him in the only way he can understand?

For well nigh half a century, the civilized world has been outraged by Turkish atrocities. From the days of Gladstone's whirlwind denunciations of the Bulgarian atrocities in the seventies to the present day, scarcely a year has passed which has not seen some outrage by the Turk on a subject Christian people. Latterly it has been mainly the Armenians. "The world," declared Lord Gladstone in his speech on London, already referred to, "has never seen such slaughter on such a scale, in such a manner. The militant powers of Europe have suffered heavily in open fight, but the Armenians were slain and tortured when they could not defend themselves. Now Germany and Austria are in the dust, Enver and Talaat are fugitives from justice." Yet still the massacres go on. Forty-three years ago, when Gladstone carried the flaming cross of denunciation against Turkey up and down Great Britain, Disraeli characterized it all as "a pilgrimage of passion." For once, however, the past master of invective missed his mark. The "pilgrimage of passion" achieved its purpose, and is still remembered as one of the greatest oratorical efforts in the cause of righteousness the world has ever known.

The whole incident is strangely apposite today. The horrors of the last five years have tended to blunt the world's susceptibilities. Familiarity claims, once again, to have bred contempt. There is, therefore, at this hour, a very special call for the moral courage which lay behind the pilgrimage of passion.

Bath, and a Kennebec Bridge

SEAPORTS of two or three centuries' standing on the coast of New England change only slowly, and when they change at all it is likely to be in respect to particular buildings and sites rather than as regards their general plan. Salem and Marblehead, in Massachusetts, to mention two conspicuous examples, have seen, within the last decade or two, whole neighborhoods metamorphosed with new buildings in place of old ones, and yet most of the characteristically narrow streets are just as they have been since the earliest limitation by pavement and curbstone, narrow still. So far as this is an idiosyncrasy, it is not restricted to old seaports of Massachusetts. It is common as well to some of those of Maine. Bath, for instance, on the lower Kennebec River, has a main street so narrow that the passing of one of the modern trolley cars is apt to give a stranger the impression that all other vehicles are about to be squeezed against the sides of the abutting buildings, if not crushed out altogether.

Nowadays, Bath, like Salem and Marblehead, is becoming conscious of its traffic limitations. For it is not only the modern trolley cars that have overgrown the scale of the main street of early times. It is the automobiles that have come to crowd those narrow streets as never horses and carriages crowded them in days of old. And Bath has been a busy little city in the last few years. Its ancient habit of shipbuilding has taken new expression, and besides actually building ships the city is much concerned in fitting them out. It has been making cordage, shipblocks, windlasses, marine engines, and all sorts of things that come out of brass foundries, iron foundries, boiler factories, and machine shops. To one who loves the sea and ships, it is a delight to stroll through the quaint ways of this old-new town, for the sake of the sounds and smells that tell of sturdy work with metals, pitch, hemp, and wood, to give men the mastery over wind and wave wherever there may be a Bath ship or Bath tackle or Bath engines. And there is much merchandising in those trim shops of the Bath main street in order to satisfy the wants of the hundreds of workers who man the shipyards, the foundries, and the machine-shops, and those of the workers' families.

So Bath is growing. And as often happens with growing towns on the banks of broad rivers, Bath is beginning to talk of a great bridge to join the city with the easterly shore of the broad Kennebec. Only ferries give communication now. The ferry that lifts whole trains forth or back in a bare half hour is one of the largest in the country and was placed in service not more than ten years ago. Perhaps if trains were all, the demand for a bridge might not become insistent so long as the ferry holds out. But the trains are not all. There are automobiles. They reach Bath by the hundreds each vacation season, and as they must cross the river by the small ferry for highway vehicles, Bath often sees long lines of them waiting their turn to cross. Bridge talk, therefore, is on the increase, especially at about the time, each year, of the automobile migration to Mt. Desert and points farther down the Maine coast. Yet, after all, the question is, Does Bath want a bridge? Bath, heretofore,

has been pretty well satisfied to stay on its own side of the river or take a boat. It seems to be the people arriving in autos who feel the greater eagerness for some ampler means of getting across.

Notes and Comments

OBSERVERS in Japan evidently feel that the movement for the political equality of men and women is progressing steadily and unsensationally toward the participation of women in the political life of the Empire. As one observer says, "It may be too much to expect that the day will soon return when woman will occupy the place in the councils of the Nation that she did in the time of the Empress Jingō, or even in the Heian era; but the Japanese woman is beginning to evince an active interest in her possibilities, and every year is becoming more conspicuous in social and national affairs."

ONE must look back to the ninth century and even earlier to find this historic participation of women in the political affairs of the Empire, and one can hardly imagine that the Japanese women of the twentieth century are much influenced by what happened in the good old days of the Empress Jingō; but that they are being influenced by the world-wide movement for suffrage seems reasonably evident, and, as in other nations, the men are beginning to side with them. Here as elsewhere the higher education is playing its part. Women are proving their ability in art, business, and clerical positions, and have become an important element in the great army of factory employees.

AS THE centenary of the Pilgrim landing approaches, rumor comes from Plymouth that the famous rock on which the voyagers traditionally debarked is to be moved from its present position to a spot where the Pilgrims, if they came today, could really step ashore on it. The position of the rock has surprised many a reverent tourist, for, although one may readily imagine a Pilgrim sitting on it and looking meditatively seaward to England, no legs ever attached to men could have stretched the distance which now separates rock from water. With the rock moved where one could step upon it from a boat, the visitor will be able to accept the tradition. The new location will, doubtless, surprise many who revisit the rock, but the change, to borrow a phrase from Gilbert, will "add artistic verisimilitude" to what, in a way, is now a "bald and unconvincing narrative."

IN THE varied procession of photographs that pass before the eyes of the newspaper-reading public occurred one recently of unusual interest in that it revealed the Crouching Lions carved by nature on the twin peaks that overlook the harbor of Vancouver, Canada. Seamen are familiar with the Crouching Lions, which are said to bear a resemblance to the Landseer Lions in Trafalgar Square, London, and all tourists who pass that way see them. Yet they are not easy to photograph. Atmospheric conditions, and the changing effects of light and clouds, make the difficulty. The photographer spent fifteen years of occasional efforts and successive failures before the Lions were visible in the negative. Few hunters of big game have been so persistent and yet so harmless!

How an illiterate young soldier learned to write in one day is told by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, head of the illiteracy committee of the National Educational Association, in describing the work of the committee during the war. It was the practice of the committee to send a teacher to meet every train arriving with soldiers at an important terminal, to use such time as might be available for teaching. To such a teacher came an unlettered youth who had just been married, and wanted more than anything else to "take his pen in hand" and write to his wife. He began his education at ten in the morning; and never, probably, was there a more diligent student. At ten that night he was able to write his bride a four-line letter, and when the train carried him off to camp next morning his education had been well started. Mrs. Stewart, incidentally, is the woman who started the "moonlight schools" in the Kentucky mountains, so called because the adult pupils went to school at night.

DREDGING operations to remove the long accumulation of sand that had gradually piled up under water till it threatened to impede navigation at the entrance of the River Mersey have brought to light an old wooden steamer, her decks once more dry in the sunlight as low tide on the altered sand bank leaves her ancient shape again visible above water. Only comparatively ancient, perhaps, but certainly ancient as steamers go, for she antedates by a good many years the beginning of iron shipbuilding, and is believed to be the paddle steamer, William Huskisson, which once traded between Liverpool and Dublin, and went down Jan. 12, 1840. The condition of her woodwork, after seventy-nine years under sand and water, is a fine testimony to the soundness of good old English oak, and her funnel still stands in place and proclaims her a steamship. Risen from the sea, she will probably be cut up in small pieces and her woodwork used to manufacture souvenirs.

ALTHOUGH there is common agreement with anybody who nowadays speaks disrespectfully, the period of American house furnishing when the marble-topped table ruled the parlor and the ginger jar decorated with decalcomania pictures was a widely approved item in the list of miscellaneous things known as bric-a-brac, it sometimes seems rather a pity that the "Rogers groups" are not considered a little apart from their environment and on their own merits. What Mr. Rogers did was treated like bric-a-brac, and suffers thereby in the opinion of a later generation; but it would be interesting to see what would be the judgment on his work if it were looked at without that association. One may suspect that it would be found more admirable than is ordinarily believed, and that a collection of these little figures would prove a valuable and sincere illustration, some of them, to be sure, rather oversentimental, of the life of the period. Yet the latest essay of amused disapproval thinks no better of the "Rogers group" than of the decalcomaniad ginger jar.